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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair, some haze. Temp. 12-25 (59-77). Saturday, fair, some haze. Temp. 14-22 (57-72). Sunday, partly cloudy. CHANDEL: Moderate. Temp. 15-25 (59-77). NEW YORK: Friday, fair, some haze. Temp. 65-75 (19-23). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	62.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 D.R.
France	20 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Germany	2.50 M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	3.00 Dr.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1.50 S.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	18 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Sweden	275 S.Kr.
Israel	1.10 N.I.S.	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	16 Liras
		U.S. (for J.)	50 Cts.
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

U.S. Balloonists Hailed on French Landing Mobbed by Thousands In Field Near Evreux

EVREUX, France, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Three U.S. balloonists who made the first balloon crossing of the Atlantic landed this evening in a wheatfield 50 miles west of Paris and were immediately mobbed by thousands of jubilant admirers.

The touchdown along the trail blazed 50 years ago by U.S. aviator Charles Lindbergh was at 7:50 p.m. A French radio news announcer called it a historic flight.

As the tired but grinning balloonists — Albuquerque, N.M., businessman Ben Abruzzo, 48, Maxie Anderson, 44, and Larry Newman, 51 — climbed out of their gondola, they were mobbed by about 4,000 persons who had driven along highways and back roads to follow their progress across the French countryside.

"I cannot believe this welcome. This is unimaginable to me," said Mr. Abruzzo.

The Americans immediately uncorked a bottle of champagne they had carried to celebrate their feat.

French Cabinet ministers, Transport Minister Joel Le Theule and Youth and Sport Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson, were on hand to greet them as their silver-and-black, helium-filled balloon, the Double Eagle II, landed in the tiny village of Misery near here six days after taking off from Presque Isle, Maine. Virtually the entire population of the village was on hand for the landing.

The Americans flew the Stars and Stripes and the French tricolor from their gondola and an escort of civilian planes and helicopters buzzed overhead.

They had hoped to land at Le Bourget outside Paris where Lindbergh landed in his single-engine Spirit of St. Louis on May 21, 1927, the first to fly alone across the Atlantic.

But after the balloonists had crossed the French coast above Le Havre, the winds shifted and their craft drifted to the west of Paris. They interrupted their descent at an altitude of about 1,500 feet at one point in a futile attempt to maneuver their craft closer to the French capital.

The U.S. Embassy in Paris said that the balloonists would be guests at the residence of Ambassador Arthur Hartman. One of them was to sleep in the Lindbergh bedroom. The bedroom holds what the embassy calls "the Lindbergh bed," a gray wooden single bed in which Lindbergh slept after his landing.

The Americans, who had drifted over Ireland last night to become the first balloonists to cross the Atlantic, were sighted over Le Havre, 100 miles northwest of Paris, at 4 p.m.

2-Mile Altitude

The 11-story high balloon was traveling at 31.4 miles an hour at an altitude of two miles when it reached the English Channel.

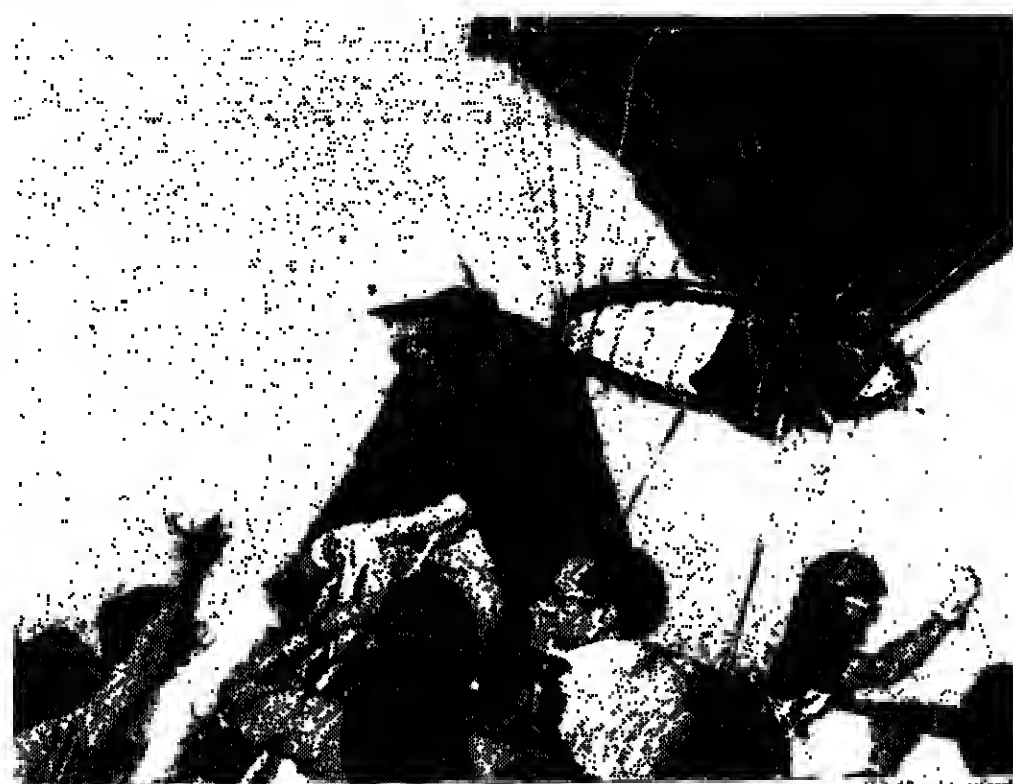
Throughout the morning, radio stations in France asked listeners to telephone when they spotted the balloon.

The balloonists' wives had flown from London to Deauville, where they were conversing by radio with their husbands. "Do you think they'd let them land on top of the Eiffel Tower?" Patty Anderson asked. "Wouldn't that just be perfect?"

An admirer at the British Balloonist Society said that the Americans were taking part in the last great adventure in aviation. "The Atlantic is the big one," he said. "It's the Everest of ballooning."

The balloonists crossed Ireland's west coast yesterday at 10:02 p.m. about 15,000 feet above Louisburg in County Mayo.

"We are on top of the world," Mr. Anderson radioed to the Bal-



Crowd greets balloonists who landed near Evreux, France, yesterday after crossing Atlantic.

ly Green station. "All three of us are jubilant. We almost jumped out of our skins when we reached the Irish coast. . . . We've just brought a big one home."

At least seven men have died in 17 attempts to cross the Atlantic by balloon. In an attempt last year, Mr. Abruzzo and Mr. Anderson were forced to ditch near Iceland after a 66-hour flight. An (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Carter Holds News Conference Dollar on Rebound On U.S. Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (IHT) — President Carter said today that he is taking a personal political gamble with the upcoming Middle East summit at Camp David, but added that he was hopeful that all parties could "set a framework for peace in the future."

He also voiced concern about the deterioration of the dollar's value abroad, but he announced no steps to shore it up or to cut the U.S. trade deficit, which reached \$30 billion last year.

The dollar soared and gold plunged today, as the Carter administration told international foreign exchange markets what they have been waiting for months to hear. The reaction was loud and clear.

Gold tumbled from its record high as the dollar rose. Gold's price fell \$6.50 an ounce in London and \$7.75 an ounce in Zurich. Closing prices were \$208.375 in London and \$208.125 in Zurich.

Active Trading

Trading was "extremely active," in Japan and Europe, then slackened in New York.

In Frankfurt the dollar jumped almost 6 pfennigs. It closed at 1.992 marks from 1.975 yesterday.

In Zurich, it closed at 1.5987 Swiss francs, compared with 1.5987 and its best value in a week. In Tokyo, where the dollar has lost a third of its value in a year, it rebounded to 183.455 yen compared with 183.75 yen 24 hours earlier.

In Paris, where the franc has strengthened dramatically this time, dealers boosted the dollar to 4.355 francs compared with yesterday's 4.2175.

Jump in Milan

Milan saw the dollar jump from a 29-month low to close eight lire higher, at 831.50 lire. Brussels priced the dollar up to 32 Belgian francs, compared with 31.435 yesterday. Amsterdam boosted it from 2.1025 guilders to 2.15 guilders.

In London it climbed steadily throughout the day, closing at \$1.94 to the pound compared with yesterday's \$1.9760, a dollar gain of 3.6 cents during the day.

In New York, however, the dollar fell sharply after the president's news conference.

The Middle East summit meeting, to be attended by Mr. Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will begin Sept. 5.

"Failure could result in a new conflict in the Middle East which could result in a national security problem for the United States," Mr. Carter said during a televised news conference.

"It is a very high risk thing for me politically," he said. "If we are unsuccessful . . . I will have to share part of the blame."

Mr. Carter began the news conference with an announcement that he will veto a \$37 billion defense spending bill passed by Congress, partly because it cuts funds from his high-priority NATO program in order to fund a \$2-billion aircraft-carrier program.

The president informed congressional leaders of his decision earlier in the day, and House Democratic Leader Jim Wright said the veto message to Congress, "if couched" in the same terms as Mr. Carter's explanation to House and Senate leaders, should result in Congress sustaining the rejection.

White House officials said the primary concern is not the nuclear carrier itself. "It is what they want

to cut to buy the carrier," said one of them. They wanted the program for improving NATO . . . to buy this big expensive thing that nobody needs."

Leaving the White House meeting, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., told reporters, "The president told us he is going to veto the bill . . . I think the president made a sound decision."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., described the situation as "an honest difference of opinion" but predicted, "It's going to create some divisiveness in the Congress."

"The president is simply asserting with a veto a long-held view that we don't need another nuclear carrier," Sen. Jackson said.

Upset by Deletions

Administration sources said that Mr. Carter was angered over deletions that congressional committees made in his defense budget to finance the carrier and other programs. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Cites 'Common Objectives' With Peking

Hua, in Bucharest, Endorses Romania Independence

By Dusko Doder

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17 (WP) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng last night endorsed Romania's independence by asserting that the two countries shared "common objectives" and that China was not afraid of war against those who want "to rule the world."

In his speech, Mr. Hua did not name the countries that he said were seeking to dominate the world but he criticized "imperialism and hegemonism," an obvious reference to the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively.

Given the state of Peking's relations with the two superpowers and the fact that Romania has been under pressure from the Kremlin, Mr. Hua's remarks appeared to have been addressed to Moscow.

The Romanians have been at odds with the Kremlin over their independent foreign policy and have been criticized for cultivating close relations with China.

'Important Objective'

Recalling that two world wars were started in Europe, Mr. Hua said that "today Europe has again become an important objective disputed by some big powers that try to rule the earth."

"Faced with the danger of a new war," he said, "the people are becoming increasingly aware of it [and] are rising to struggle at various levels against the forces of war." He said that if the powers want to impose war, "we are not afraid."

Asserting that former world empires had "turned to dust," he said that "those who hold in vain the belief that they can rule the world, even if they will meet the same fate in the end."

In what seemed to be a pledge to seek Romania as it continues to pursue policies independent from the Soviet Union, Mr. Hua said that China and Romania were bound by "common destiny" and that "the common objectives — defense of independence and sovereignty and building socialism — unite us still more."

Mr. Hua delivered his speech at a banquet in his honor that was attended only by Chinese and Romanian officials. The text was published today in the Romanian newspaper Scintila.

Although Mr. Hua avoided any attacks on the Soviet Union — a departure from custom in recent speeches by senior Peking figures — his message to the Russians was clear.

President Nicolae Ceausescu last night expressed appreciation for the growingly important role that the People's Republic of China is playing in the world arena.

Mr. Ceausescu also spoke about the "growing tendencies of redividing the zones of influence (and) of promoting the policy of domination in various parts of the world." But he was more restrained and oblique than his Chinese guest.

Romanian officials displayed nervousness today and sought to portray the unprecedented visit by a leader of China to Europe as a bilateral matter whose principal focus was the development of trade relations.

Mr. Hua, on the second day of his trip, was given a guided tour of Bucharest that included a stop at a machine tool factory and a visit to a local supermarket, which was stocked with delicacies and choices of meat cuts that Romanians normally do not see.

A red carpet was rolled out for Mr. Hua's visit to the market. It was rolled back after his departure and the doors to the shop were shut.

Mr. Hua, 58, appeared vigorous and trim.

Western observers who knew him before he assumed power noted that his hair was dyed black — after reportedly being almost completely white — and that his general appearance was more dapper than before.

movement is led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has lived in exile in Iraq for more than 15 years. His following has increased with the upsurge of an "Islamic government" campaign by opposition mullahs, and he has asked adherents to ignore the shah's de-mocratization program.

Mr. Homayuni said that the shah's plan for democratic elections in 1979 would go ahead, although the radicals' actions could cause difficulties.

The Vatican would only state officially that the Sacred College of Cardinals had met this morning for the eighth time since Pope Paul VI died Aug. 6, and had continued discussing the rules for choosing a successor. Ninety-nine cardinals were said to have attended.

Sources close to today's participants said several cardinals had recommended stepped-up, pre-conclave negotiations to narrow the field of candidates and speed the balloting.

These suggestions met with general approval, the informants reported.

A handful of influential cardinals who are not necessarily themselves favorites are known to have promoted private meetings of groups of their peers yesterday and today to discuss the chances of individual candidates and map conclave strategy.

Churchmen who claim to be informed of the activities of these "grand electors" or pope-makers said today the range of credible candidates had been restricted during the talks of the last few days to no more than five or six Italian cardinals, and one or two non-Italians — Cardinal Eduardo Pironio of Argentina and Cardinal Jan Willembrands of the Netherlands.

One of the prelates particularly engaged in the early talks is Cardinal Jean Villot, the 73-year-old Frenchman who was Pope Paul's secretary of state. He is now the church's administrative interim head as cardinal camerlengo, or chamberlain.

Cardinal Villot, in his role as camerlengo, is carrying out instructions received from the Sacred College of Cardinals, which is the transitional government of the church from the death of a pontiff to the election of a successor.

The French cardinal, who has a reputation as a conciliator, is said to be attempting to poll as many members of the Sacred College as possible concerning their preferences.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Troops Encircle Tehran's Bazaar District

TEHRAN, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Army troops and police today blocked all roads leading to Tehran's troubled bazaar district to prevent repetition of yesterday's Muslim rioting.

The usually teeming bazaar was deserted, witnesses said. An underground "society of bazaar merchants and artisans" began a strike yesterday in protest against the deaths of 15 people in riots in Isfahan and Shiraz last week.

Streets around the bazaar were closed after several thousand people gathered near a mosque. Shopping areas in Tehran's central and northern districts were unaffected by the strike.

Daryush Homayuni, chief government spokesman and minister of information, yesterday accused a conspiracy of Communists "in different disguises" and extremist Palestinians for the rioting. Their aim, he said, was to topple Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The shah has offered "100 percent free" elections and creation of democratic institutions on Western models. Muslim radicals want an "Islamic government" run by the clergy.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization today denied the charge. "It's absolute nonsense," PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi said of the allegation, by Mr. Homayuni.

Soldiers with rifles and machine guns took up positions at streets leading to the bazaar and prevented people from entering the area. Yesterday police had fired tear gas at striking Muslim merchants.

Fifteen people were killed and several hundred injured in clashes with police last week in the southern cities of Isfahan and Shiraz. Martial law remained in effect in Isfahan today for the sixth day.

'Islamic Government'

Mr. Homayuni said that the aim of the rioting and a propaganda campaign was "the overthrow of the regime, the collapse of our social and political order."

The radical Muslim opposition

Cardinals Said Agreed on Consensus Vote

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 17 (NYT) — The cardinals who will elect a new pope in the secret conclave that is to begin a week from tomorrow were reported today to have agreed on making every effort to reach a quick consensus in order to emphasize the fundamental unity of the church.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

To the FBI, Keeping Track of the Foreign Agents Is Not a Game

By Evan Maxwell

LOS ANGELES — Thousands of Communist-bloc officials, seamen and exchange visitors make up the bulk of the known potential spies in the United States and they absorb a big chunk of the manpower that the FBI commits to the field of counterintelligence, according to an FBI official.

Certain areas on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are particularly rich in spy-attracting defense industries and activities.

Although FBI officials are not always inclined to talk about it, there are, for example, more than 100 FBI agents in Southern California whose primary daily task is blunting the efforts of foreign spies and intelligence operatives.

And when special circumstances warrant, many of the rest of the 400-plus FBI agents in Southern California can be drafted as working counterespies.

According to one highly placed FBI official, when the Russians sent a delegation to a Los Angeles trade show last year, FBI agents had to be brought in from offices outside the state to help keep track of the 75 identified KGB operatives.

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Pacific, Atlantic Areas Attract Hundreds of Spies, Aides Say

instance: any long-distance conversation involving that word can be pulled off the tapes and studied at length. It is a tremendous source of intelligence for them."

'Intelligence Awareness'

More than a quarter-century of counterespionage work has nurtured a natural caution in Mr. Clough. Part of his new job in Southern California is to impart some of that caution — he calls it "intelligence awareness" — to the public, particularly to citizens employed in the Southern California aerospace industry, a prime target of foreign intelligence efforts.

"Fully 50 percent of the government contracts in the defense area are given to companies in Southern California," Mr. Clough said during an interview. "Most of those companies have good physical security setups, but they are not immune to espionage. If one engineer, for instance, discusses his work with another on an unsecured phone line, the effect can be lost."

Mr. Clough came to Southern

California earlier this year from coastal Virginia, another area rich in defense installations, both military and industrial. With 27 years of experience in counterintelligence work, he speaks knowledgeably and with conviction about the increasing presence of foreign intelligence operatives.

Specific Missions

"We figure that there are about 2,300 Communist-bloc officials and their wives in the country right now," Mr. Clough said. "Based on information we have received from defectors and from other sources, we estimate that 40 percent of those officials are trained intelligence officers here with a specific mission."

Add to that the 20,000 Soviet seamen permitted ashore from Soviet vessels each year and the "thousands of exchange visitors" who enter the country legally.

These "official" visitors make up the bulk of the known potential spies in the country.

There are, in addition, the so-called "illegals" — agents who have no ostensible connection to official foreign delegations and who attempt to infiltrate quietly into positions from which they can obtain information. In the trade, they are also known as "moles."

Mr. Clough, for instance, once unearthed a pair of KGB-trained operatives who were married. The wife had become a beautician in a salon frequented by the wives of Pentagon officials and the husband taught foreign languages in a private school where most of the pupils were State Department officials.

But in other ways, the foreign agents who have entered the country legally under diplomatic passports, whether they be Soviet, East European or Asian, are the most troublesome, if perhaps the least romantic or flamboyant of spies.

Mr. Clough, as spokesman for counterespies all over the country, must tread a delicate line in discussing the frustrations of his job in a country whose official foreign policy is called détente.

It's just that the Soviets tend to play detente by different rules than we do," he said. "The United States really believes in it; the Soviet Union sees it as a way of gaining a long-range goal."

But whether or not he agrees with détente, Mr. Clough said that it has changed the rules by which both spies and anti-spies pursue their objectives.

"They [spies] are much more brazen than they were years ago. If they were caught under the old rules, they would be sent home in disgrace and probably would become an inspector in some forsaken corner of Siberia."

"Now if they get caught, they may go home, but they are rewarded with a medal because nothing has happened — no disgrace, no public humiliation, nothing."

"About the worst we can do, much of the time, is to wave our fingers at them to let them know they've been caught."

That comment raised a question about whether a Canadian professor with long-held ties to the People's Republic of China was receiving such a "finger-waving" warning from a group of FBI agents who openly followed him around Los Angeles recently.

FBI officials have refused to comment on the incident, which the professor brought to the attention of the FBI.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

3. Africa Police Held in Murder

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 17 (AP) — Three policemen will be targeted in court with murder of a black man who was in their custody, the Natal Province attorney general said today.

This brings to nine the number of South African policemen currently charged with murder in the deaths of blacks in their custody.

The three were suspended from duty after the death of Paulos Kane, 22, July 13 in Empangeni in the Indian Ocean coast.

News Analysis: Kremlin Shows Fear of China Ambitions

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (UPI) — With China's leadership pursuing a global anti-Soviet foreign policy offensive in Moscow's backyard, there are increasing signs that the Kremlin is genuinely afraid that the result could be a shift in the strategic and political balance against it.

Soviet displeasure and fear of Chinese ambitions have been pouring forth in recent weeks in a propaganda campaign probably unmatched in intensity and bitterness since the Sino-Soviet split began in the mid-1960s.

Two key events in the past week — the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan, and the visit to Romania of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party — have sharpened the nerve edges here perceptibly.

According to an East European diplomat, Mr. Hua accused countries practicing "imperialism and hegemonism" clearly meaning the United States and the So-

viet Union, of "spreading out their hands all over to infiltrate, undermine and commit aggression and expansion."

Before the visit, Romanian officials apparently assured their Soviet colleagues that not an anti-Soviet word would be made while Mr. Hua was in their soil.

The visit to Romania, which unlike the rest of the Soviet Union's allies in Eastern Europe has stayed aloof from the Sino-Soviet dispute, is of more symbolic than strategic meaning. Nobody here expects Romania to take Albania's place as China's bastion in the Balkans. Soviet comment on the visit has so far been low key and indirect, though the Romanians acknowledge that the Kremlin takes a dim view of it and that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev so advised Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu during a meeting in the Crimea early this month.

More worrisome, in Moscow's view, was China's conclusion of

the treaty with Japan last week-end, including a clause that Moscow had long denounced as offensive and aimed at its sphere of interest in Asia.

Yet Soviet anger over the wording of the treaty — a declaration that China and Japan oppose efforts by any other country to establish "hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region" — is the reflection of a deeper and broader fear.

Moscow fears that Japan has reached a turning point, away from preoccupation with itself toward a more active role in Asia and cooperation with China to increase its economic and industrial power. Japan hesitated five years over the possible damage to its ties with Moscow.

The Japanese went ahead, officials here say, after they concluded that the post-Mao leadership would be permanent and was interested in broadening ties to the outside world. But the Japanese also wanted to continue their burgeoning trade with the Russians.

As Moscow assesses it, Japan

decided on a course that will deepen its ideological and strategic conflict with the Soviet Union.

The view here is also that the Carter administration, especially its "confrontationalist" wing under the Zbigniew Brzezinski, has concluded that the United States and China share vital strategic interests despite the vast ideological differences between them.

Underlying the Soviet concern about China's foreign policy is a fear that the United States finally will move to normalize its relations with Peking and, inevitably, strengthen the threat to Moscow's entire eastern frontier, which is already bristling with troops and defense installations.

The Sino-Soviet split has had, since it began, a number of global implications. Ideologically, it set the stage for a rivalry for influence on the nonaligned countries of Africa and Asia. That struggle waned as China was torn by the chaos of its cultural revolution after 1968, but Mr. Hua

has signaled that the competition will intensify again by scheduling his visits to Romania and Yugoslavia this month, shortly after the conclusion of a conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade.

Global Implications

Strategically, the split broke up the world Communist monolith and opened cracks into which Mr. Brzezinski seemed eager to drive wider wedges.

"You are encouraging the Chinese side in its view that war is inevitable," a Soviet commentator said in an assault on Mr. Brzezinski, "and you are injecting dangerous instability into international relations; the Chinese are trying to sharpen all the existing and possible points of conflict and you are urging them on."

Moscow also has accused the capitalist countries of letting themselves be blinded to China's radical hostility to Western values. But the West may be thinking tactically, rather than strategically, when it welcomes events

that irritate the Russians, such as Mr. Hua's visit to Romania.

According to a commentary in Pravda two weeks ago under the authoritative pseudonym I. Alexandrov, the Chinese were trying to draw "a perfidious design to provide a military collusion between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A."

Last spring, in a reference to the conflict between Cambodia, backed by China, and Hanoi, supported by Russia, Mr. Brzezinski caused indignation here by calling it a "proxy war" between the Chinese and the Russians, though it was not clear whose interests were served by the fighting.

These irritations finally provoked the Russians into waging a propaganda counteroffensive that reflects more fundamental concerns than national pride or pretensions to the leadership of the international communist movement.

With U.S.-Soviet relations under strain, some Soviet analysts are openly saying that the "Chinese card" could be the final blow to what remains of détente.

One of Interim Leaders

Rhodesian Chief Supports Talks With the Guerrillas

By Joseph Lelyveld

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Efforts by Britain and the United States to convene a new Rhodesian peace conference moved a step forward today when a black member of the country's transitional government announced his support for negotiations with the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Chief Jeremiah Chirau, one of three black leaders in the interim government, issued a statement saying that the majority of the country's 6.7 million blacks favor fresh peace talks of the other two black leaders. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is said to be wavering on the issue, with Bishop Abel Muzorewa opposed.

"Whether we like it or not, the majority of our people want an all-party conference, and we must listen to their voice," Chief Chirau declared. The statement was considered particularly significant since the 54-year-old traditionalist rarely takes a public stance at variance with the views of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Privately, Mr. Smith is thought to favor the conference, which British and U.S. officials would like to convene soon, possibly next month.

However, the 59-year-old white leader has been reluctant to declare his position for fear of provoking a public split with Bishop Muzorewa.

In the wake of Chief Chirau's statement, attention was focused on a speech Mr. Smith is to make tomorrow to a political gathering in the industrial city of Bulawayo. One possibility was that the prime minister would use the occasion to gather support for Rhodesian Front Party to endorse the U.S.-British call for talks.

No venue has been proposed for the conference, but it would almost certainly be at a neutral venue, probably in Africa. One possibility is the border between Rhodesia and Zambia at Victoria Falls, where a previous round of peace talks was held in 1975. On that occasion, the talks took place in a railroad car stationed on the bridge that connects the two countries.

Chief Chirau's statement was a boost to the British and U.S. negotiators currently in Salisbury. John Graham and Stephen Lowan, who have been shuttling between black

Lebanon Assaults Israel, Charges Intervention

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Lebanon accused Israel today of "base intervention" in its southern border region where Israeli-armed Christian militias have opposed deployment by the Lebanese Army.

Senior government sources said the assistant UN secretary-general, Brian Urquhart, would fly to Lebanon tomorrow and then to Jerusalem in an urgent bid to end the impasse.

Lebanon is considering calling for an emergency UN Security Council session but is divided on the move, senior government sources said. They said a decision would be made within days.

Premier Salim al-Huss, commenting on an Israeli statement yesterday that militia control of the border area was important to Israel's security, said: "The Israelis are hiding behind false claims and pretenses to stand in the way of [restoring] legitimate Lebanese authority in the south by making it impossible for the army unit to proceed."

Iraqi Reported Killed in Libya; Gunman Seized

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (UPI) — An unidentified assailant murdered an Iraqi Embassy employee in the Libyan capital of Tripoli today and then bystanders and embassy workers wrestled the gunman to the ground, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

Initial reports speculated that the murder of Hussein Mohammed Ali, 50, was the latest round of tension between moderate Palestinian guerrillas and radical Iraqis. But the Iraqis gave no hint about who they thought was responsible.

The report from Tripoli said that the gunman fired six shots at Mr. Mohammed Ali as he entered the embassy and that three struck him in the chest. He was rushed to the hospital but died minutes after arrival, the report said.

Dollar Is on the Rebound After Statement by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

grams they wanted to increase, such as buying more combat aircraft.

The deleterious cut deeply into Mr. Carter's plans to step up fighting capability and readiness of U.S. forces in Europe, the sources said.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill predicted that the House would sustain the veto and "we [Democrats] will all be doing our part" to do so.

The House begins its Labor Day recess today, and Mr. O'Neill said the veto would be considered shortly after the House returns Sept. 6.

Veto Hinted Earlier

Defense Secretary Harold Brown told senators yesterday that Mr. Carter might veto the measure. Senate sources said the threat appeared to be part of a last-minute effort to get the Senate Appropriations Committee to leave the supercommittee out of the defense money bill for the year starting next October. The panel resumed consideration of the bill today.

Congressmen who attended this morning's White House meeting stressed that the president did not want to cut the defense budget, but to redistribute the funds where they would contribute more to military readiness.

Deputy House leader John Brademas, D-Ind., said Mr. Carter feels "the resources can be better used elsewhere."

Australia Sets Broad Tax Rise In New Budget

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Federal Treasurer John Howard announced this week a national budget with across-the-board tax increases.

Income taxes will go up by 13 percent and luxury taxes on cigarettes and liquor will make those items far more expensive.

"The great success story of 1977-78 was on the inflation front," he said before the House of Representatives Tuesday. "For the year ended June, 1976, the rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index was 12.3 percent. In the year ended June, 1978, it fell to 7.9 percent. Reduced inflation has relieved pressures and strains throughout the economy."

The budget stipulates a deficit of A\$3.08 billion for this fiscal year. Mr. Howard said that the higher tax rate would last only this financial year and would produce A\$627 million in revenue.

Vance Attends Inauguration

New Dominican Leader Calls Balaguer 'Corrupt'

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 17 (UPI) — With U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance looking on, millionaire cattle rancher Antonio Guzman took the oath of office as president yesterday in the first peaceful shift of power in the history of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Guzman, 67, immediately lashed out at what he said had been the "enormous corruption" of his predecessor, Joaquin Balaguer, and fired two generals who he said tried to keep him from winning the election in May.

Mr. Balaguer sat through the stinging inauguration speech without visible display of anger. Mr. Guzman then had a private lunch with Mr. Vance. Details of their talks were not made public.

Mr. Vance said later that "it was a moving experience to witness today's constitutional transfer of power." The historic event had demonstrated, he said, "that a free people can successfully meet the basic issues before them, make a choice and then, putting aside their differences, unite and turn to the tasks of advancing their nation's freedom, security and development."

Thousands of flag-waving Dominicans had taken to the streets to dance, sing and chant "Viva Guzman, Viva Balaguer," as Mr. Vance, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, and the other visiting dignitaries filed into the National Assembly building for the swearing-in.

Arrived Together

Mr. Balaguer, who came under U.S. pressure not to interfere with the vote-counting after he fell behind in the May 16 election, arrived with Mr. Guzman.

Despite the show of amity, Mr. Guzman lashed out at his predecessor for "unscrupulously using all the means at the disposal of the state" to try to stay in power. He accused Mr. Balaguer's Reformist Party administration of "enormous corruption" and of making "unconstitutional, capricious and arbitrary" decisions.

Nevertheless it was the first

Coup Attempt In Afghanistan Is Said to Fail

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Afghanistan has thwarted an attempted coup and arrested a number of persons including the defense minister and the army chief of staff, Radio Kabul said today.

The radio report, monitored here, quoted a government communiqué saying the revolutionary regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki "checked in time a plot by dishonest persons" to overthrow him.

"A number of these persons have been arrested, including Defense Minister Brig. Gen. Abdul Kadir," the broadcast said. The radio later read a "partial list" of others arrested. The list included army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Shahpur.

It said President Taraki's ruling People's Democratic Party had turned over Geo. Kadir's defense portfolio to the president. The broadcast gave no further details of the plot and did not say when it was uncovered.

President Taraki came to power following a bloody coup against President Mohammad Daud's government in April.

peaceful transfer of power from an incumbent to a victorious opposition candidate in the history of the Dominican Republic.

Later Mr. Guzman presented a 15-man Cabinet that included only one holdover from the Balaguer administration and only two military men. Among the new ministers was Mr. Guzman's son-in-law, lawyer Jose Maria Hernandez, in the Cabinet-level post of administrative secretary to the president.

Vote-Counting Halted

Mr. Guzman fired the armed forces secretary, Lt. Gen. Juan Rene Beauchamp, and the commander of the Santo Domingo army garrison, Gen. Neit Rafael Niver Seijas, for interfering in the vote-counting in an effort to keep his Revolutionary Party out of office.

The Central Electoral Commission delayed its final verdict in uncertainty over whether the Balaguer, which openly backed Mr. Guzman, would allow Mr. Guzman to take office. The military had halted vote-counting when it appeared that Mr. Balaguer would lose.

The Carter administration expressed concern and cited Mr. Balaguer's pre-election pledge to abide by the election result.

Mr. Balaguer had been president 12 years. He was first elected on June 1, 1966, slightly more than a year after a 1965 revolt during which President Lyndon Johnson sent more than 19,000 U.S. troops to Santo Domingo.

Mr. Young visited Mr. Balaguer on Tuesday and praised him for stepping aside after his defeat.

Draw Declared In Chess Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The adjourned 12th game of the world chess championship was declared a draw yesterday at the 44th move, without resumption, keeping the \$550,000 match deadlocked at one-all.

Tournament officials hoped to break another deadlock — on the procedure for offering draw games. Challenger Viktor Korchnoi has demanded that draw offers be made through the chief arbiter instead of directly by the players. Soviet titleholder Anatoly Karpov said this was impractical, and he offered a draw directly to Mr. Korchnoi a minute before the 12th game was adjourned.

Mr. Korchnoi ignored him, and, after sealing his 44th move, complained to chief arbiter Lothar Schmid that Mr. Karpov's talking had disturbed him. Mr. Schmid misunderstood and relayed the complaint as a draw offer. Mr. Korchnoi yesterday allowed the offer to stand.

Mr. Korchnoi began the 13th game today with a queco's gambit declined.

Kolwezi Mine Output Reportedly Restored

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17 (AP) — Copper production at the Kolwezi field in southern Zaire is back to 90 percent of normal, or 40,000 tons monthly, Sozocom, the company that commercializes the product of the Kolwezi's Gemcofields, said here today.

It said that it was now again able to fulfill its contracts, three months after a rebel invasion stopped copper production in the Kolwezi area.



American balloonists — from left, Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman — arrive tired and unshaven but in good health at the U.S. Embassy in Paris after landing near Evreux.

3 U.S. Balloonists Land in France

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt by two British balloonists last month came closest to success, ending just 110 miles off the coast of France. Those two

balloonists, Maj. Christopher Davey and Donald Cameron, extended their congratulations to the Americans.

Air France offered the bal-

loonists and their wives a free flight home on the supersonic Concorde — a flight of 3 hours and 45 minutes. Mr. Soisson said the balloonists would be awarded the French Gold Medal of Youth and Sport.

Hundreds of sightseers gathered at vantage points in Wales and southwest England, hoping to catch a glimpse of the balloon on its path toward the channel.

Mr. Abruzzo, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Newman have flown more than 2,700 miles since they took off last Friday from Presque Isle, Maine. The previous balloon record was 2,475 miles, set in October, 1976, by Ed Yost of Sioux Falls, S.D., who built the Double Eagle II for Mr. Anderson, Mr. Newman and Mr. Abruzzo.

Ten hours before they reached Ireland, they surpassed the endurance record of 107 1/2 hours of free flight, also held by Mr. Yost. In Washington, Rep. Manuel Lujan, R-N.M., interrupted a debate on budget legislation last night to announce "three of my constituents" had crossed the ocean. Legislators and the audience in the House burst into applause.

Weights 4.8 Tons

PARIS, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Double Eagle II is made of cotton and lightweight rubber filled with helium. It has a capacity of 5,000 cubic meters and carried two tons of ballast, a mixture of lead and sand.

The orange gondola is made of plastic and glass fiber and is equipped with an altimeter, variometer, sextant and other instruments. It carried two weeks' food supplies. Fully loaded, gondola and balloon together weighed a total of 4.8 tons.

Ballooning: Rise in Popularity After a Long Decline

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — On April 13, 1844, the New York Sun published the following item of news, signed by Edgar Allan Poe:

"The great problem is accomplished! We have crossed the Atlantic, fairly and easily crossed it in a balloon. God be praised! Who shall say that anything is impossible hereafter?"

The ovals turned out to be a hoax on the part of the poet, but its publication certainly implied that such a feat seemed credible in 1844. After all, man had been making balloon ascensions at least since a 1783 flight in Paris. And the Nazis Indians of Peru may have flown in hot-air balloons in the first century B.C.

It turned out, however, to be much harder to fly a balloon across the Atlantic than Poe and his contemporaries imagined. The feat was finally accomplished yesterday after at least 17 unsuccessful attempts in which at least seven persons died.

A well-designed helium balloon,

plenty of piloting experience and luck enabled the Double Eagle II and its U.S. crew — Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman — to succeed.

Why did it take so long to achieve the crossing? The answer seems to be simply that people more or less forgot about ballooning for a half century or so.

Balloons were common in the 19th century and were used to spot artillery fire in the U.S. Civil War and Franco-Prussian War. A great surge of interest in flight came at the turn of the century, partly because of the exploits in Paris of a dapper little coffee planter from Brazil, Alberto Santos-Dumont.

Santos-Dumont is remembered for his many technical innovations in ballooning and aviation and for making the first round trip in a powered, steerable (dirigible) balloon. His flair for personal flight apparently captivated his fellow Parisians. When he crashed, it was spectacular. His dirigible balloons would land on downtown rooftops, ornamental gardens or even in busy streets.

He also had a taste for high life. Santos-Dumont would often fly his little dirigibles from his home to a downtown restaurant, mooring the craft to a lamp post outside.

Such doings were not limited to the wealthy few.

Balloon Races

Balloon and dirigible races in Europe and the United States were the rage in the early 1900s. In 1909, for instance, a 14-year-old Seattle boy, Cromwell Dixon, built a dirigible powered by a foot-pedaled propeller. His mother, who had sewn together the big gas bag, was given one of the first rides and was photographed pedaling away, high above the Dixons' field.

But then the two world wars and the rise of commercial aviation changed everything. Balloon ascensions and barnstorming gave way to modern aviation. Governments began legislating much of the fun and romance out of personal flight with aviation regulations.

The idea of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon apparently struck most people as pointless. The magic of

flight had begun to evaporate. The airline pilot today more closely resembles an aerial bus driver than does Santos-Dumont. Antoine de Saint Exupery or Charles Lindbergh.

Officials of the Federal Aviation Administration believe there is something new in the wind, however. They sense a yearning among people to go back to the days of carefree flight when it means spending more money than they can really afford and endangering their lives. They say that this explains the wave of attempts to cross the Atlantic by balloon in recent years and that this trend is not likely to end now that someone has finally made it.

Growing Interest

The growing U.S. interest in ballooning is illustrated by FAA statistics. In 1968 there were 125 registered hot-air balloons in the United States. In 1970, 350 persons held FAA licenses to fly them. In 1976, the most recent year for which the FAA has statistics, there were 824 registered lighter-than-air

aircraft (including five blimps) and 2,974 licensed balloon pilots.

There are no comparable statistics for hang gliders, the other growing form of personal flight, because the FAA does not yet require hang-glider pilots or their craft to be certified. But hang gliding has reached such proportions, the FAA says, that the accident toll is becoming alarming. Officials feel balloons are much safer.

Balloons are not cheap. Although it is possible to make them by hand or to buy one secondhand for \$4,000, most hot-air balloons cost \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the gas balloons of the type needed to attempt an Atlantic crossing can cost almost \$500,000.

"It takes a fervent desire, it takes time and patience, and it takes money to balloon," says William Cook, national FAA coordinator for balloons. "But this is no passing fad. The sight of maybe 250 balloons in the air at the same time as one of the big balloon races in Albuquerque or elsewhere is enough to convince anyone. It's a lovely sight. I can tell you."

2. Your mother worries.

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An international call is the next best thing to being there.

JPY 10150

External Threat Remains

U.S. Sees Reduced Risk Of Home-Grown Terror

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — The Justice Department expert on terrorism said yesterday that while home-grown terrorism danger has subsided, there is "some significant risk" of foreign terrorists striking in the United States.

Citing the escalation of terrorist acts in West Germany, Italy, France and Britain, Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti told House Judiciary subcommittee that he knew of "no compelling reason why the United States is immune."

"There is a threat. It's realistic — not hype or imaginary," said Mr. Civiletti, who oversees the federal response to major acts of terrorism in the United States.

Mr. Civiletti told the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights that he was "fairly comfortable" about the U.S. capability of responding to terrorism. "I think we will be in much better shape a year from now," he added.

Better Times Seen

Responding to questions by Rep. Anthony Beilenson, D-Calif., Mr. Civiletti said he thought the threat of such domestic terrorism acts as airplane hijackings and bombings had "substantially decreased" over the past four years.

He attributed the improvement to "better times, which are to a certain extent more peaceful times."

Also testifying before the subcommittee, Sebastian Mignosa, chief of the FBI domestic security and terrorism unit, disclosed that an unidentified number of Americans and resident aliens had traveled overseas for terrorist training and then had returned to the United States.

Mr. Mignosa and other FBI officials declined after the testimony to state how many persons so trained are loose in the country today. A government source said there were less than 20.

Rep. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., characterizing Americans who have received foreign terrorist training as "time bombs," pressed Mr. Mig-

nosa on how the FBI was dealing with them.

Mr. Mignosa said that when the person re-enters the country, the FBI advises him that it is aware he has taken the training and warns him he will be prosecuted if he violates any law.

He noted that current law did not bar Americans from taking terrorist training in other countries and indicated the FBI would welcome a law that did.

"All you can do is talk to him and pray," Rep. Butler commented. Mr. Civiletti said, however, that there would be legal problems involved in making it a crime if Americans take terrorist training overseas.

"I think it would take more than travel and participating in training — even [more than] participating with groups dedicated to violent activities," Mr. Civiletti said. "The key is we have the opportunity to take some action in the event of any overt act" by the individual trained in terrorism.

While contending there is no reason to expect the United States to be immune from spreading international terrorism, Mr. Civiletti added: "I know of practical reasons why the performance of such acts in the United States would not be fruitful."

After the hearing, he explained that these reasons include the U.S. record of dealing effectively with terrorists over the past five years. "The bureau [FBI] has become very efficient, and that is well known," he added.

Other factors include the U.S. public's lack of tolerance for terrorism, the relatively vast distance that must be spanned in the United States when compared with the close physical location of European countries, and freedom of expression that Mr. Civiletti said allows the ventilation of "any kind of thoughts."

Such freedom of speech prevents pressures from building up that can lead to terrorism, he said.

Los Angeles Times

Woman's Ashes Buried Near Dog In Family Plot in Pet Cemetery

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP) — Lillian Kopp, 69, is the first human to be buried in Paw Print Gardens, a pet cemetery in West Chicago. "She wanted to be near her pet German shepherd, Rinty," said Barbara Kopp, 31, a daughter who manages kennels operated on the property. "Rinty died at age 15½ years in 1972. We have three other German shepherds left — Cindy, 10; Dutchy, 7; and Jamie, 5. All will be buried, side by side, in the cemetery. So will I, my father, Henry, 72, and my brother, Ron, 45," said Miss Kopp.

She said Rinty was raised from a pup and when he died the family sat down and discussed burial in Paw Print Gardens. "Mother was in failing health the last two years, and we all made definite plans to be buried in the cemetery near our pets."

"It just makes a lot of sense to us, although I know some people will not agree," said Miss Kopp. "It makes sense to be all together, not buried in separate cemeteries, and to be together in death with our loved ones — and that includes our German shepherds."

House Approves Ceilings On Fiscal 1979 Spending

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — The House yesterday approved a set of final budget ceilings for fiscal 1979 after narrowly rejecting a Republican-sponsored proposal that would have cut spending by a further \$10.4 billion. The vote was 217 to 178.

The Senate is scheduled to take up a similar resolution next week. After the two versions are reconciled by a conference committee and endorsed by both houses, the ceilings will be binding.

The action marked the next to the last step in a process, enacted four years ago, that has enabled Congress to substitute its own formal tax and spending plan for the budget that the president submits in January.

The spending levels approved by the House were \$10.4 billion below the \$500.2 billion that President Carter sought in January, and \$9 billion below the tentative spending targets that Congress set last spring.

Yesterday's measure called for a deficit of \$39.8 billion — \$20.8 billion below what Mr. Carter proposed in January, and \$11.1 billion lower than Congress estimated in its tentative resolution.

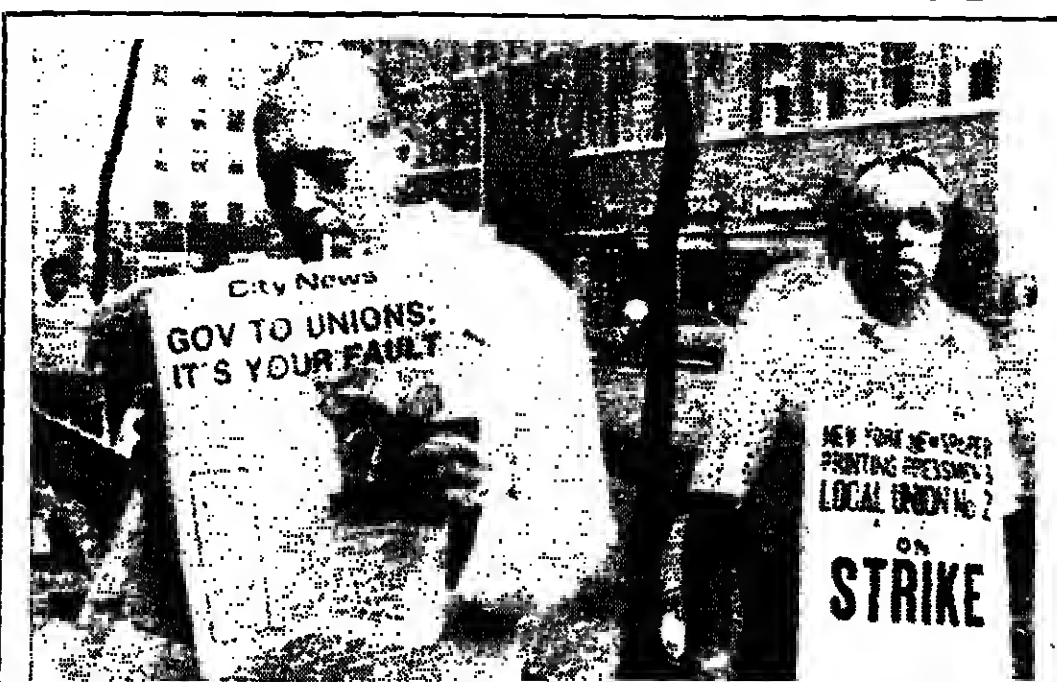
However, most of the reductions reflect re-estimates of program costs and interest charges, rather than sweeping changes in Mr. Carter's budget. The congressional figures also provide for a smaller tax cut than Mr. Carter's did.

Defeat of the Republican proposal to cut \$10.4 billion came on a 206-to-201 vote, with 61 Democrats supporting the Republican plan. The ceilings approved yesterday would hold spending levels to \$489.7 billion for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, with expected tax revenues estimated at \$450 billion and a deficit of \$39.7 billion.

By comparison, the tentative targets that Congress approved last spring called for spending of \$498.9 billion, with revenues of \$447.9 billion.

Overall budget authority in yesterday's resolution was \$561.02 billion, compared with \$568.850 billion in the targets set in the spring.

When the final version of the budget resolution is approved by both houses, it will serve as a binding ceiling for all appropriations and tax bills. Any proposal that violates the ceilings may be ruled out of order.



STRIKE PAPER — The first newspaper born during the strike that has shut down New York City's three big dailies appeared early yesterday, after a federal mediator, reporting "absolutely no progress," recessed talks between pressmen and the newspapers. A passerby glances over a copy of City News as a picket walks outside the struck Daily News Building.

Votes on Homosexuals, Smoking, Death Penalty

Californians Face Controversial Issues

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The people who in June approved Proposition 13 — the voters of California — now have up for their inspection and possible approval in November Propositions 5, 6 and 7.

While Propositions 1 through 4 were put on the ballot by the Legislature and are dry, technical and hard to understand, the other three were created by the initiative process, and are full of political passion.

Proposition 5 is on the ballot through the efforts of the Clean Indoor Air Committee and bans smoking in public places — mostly, Proposition 6 forbids school boards to hire any employee "who has engaged in public homosexual activity or public homosexual conduct, should the board determine that said activity or conduct renders the person unfit for service."

Hearings Required
Boards are required to institute hearings into conduct of present employees thought to be homosexual and to dismiss them if the conduct falls under legal guidelines.

Proposition 7 would add more categories to the state's capital-punishment law, which was passed over the veto of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. last year. New categories are political assassination, racial or religious murders and "senseless, heinous or atrocious crimes."

All three proposals would generate new statutes, not constitutional amendments. Propositions 6 and 7 are the products of state Sen. John Briggs of Fullerton, a conservative Republican, who brought both proposals forward last year when he was planning to run for the Republican nomination for governor.

Sen. Briggs spent about \$589,000 to qualify his homosexual legislation for the ballot, \$400,000 to qualify the expansion of capital punishment, and then withdrew from the race for the Republican

nomination several weeks before the primary election in June.

But in getting the signatures for the capital-punishment proposal, he perfected a technique for mail circulation of petitions that may have a long-range effect on the practice of legislation-by-ballot, which is an established part of California's political process.

He mailed petitions to a selected list and asked for contributions to help further the cause. The results were phenomenally successful.

The anti-smoking campaign has turned into a David-and-Goliath battle. The tobacco companies have poured \$343,000 into an opposition

campaign, while the proponents had \$58,600 to spend.

The opposition campaign — named Californians for Common Sense — is built around some peculiarities in the proposed act. The law would permit smoking at rock concerts but not other musical events, and would allow it at professional boxing, wrestling and roller-skating events, but not at amateur ones. About 609,000 persons signed the petitions that put the anti-smoking proposal on the ballot.

A broad range of organizations, led by the American Civil Liberties Union, opposes the legislation on homosexual teachers, and the capital-punishment proposal is opposed by liberal organizations and the Democratic Party establishment, including Gov. Brown. The Republican nominee for governor, Attorney General Evelle Younger, has endorsed the capital-punishment proposition.

Northwest Pilots Call Off Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A 109-day strike by Northwest Airlines' 1,550 pilots ended Tuesday. Northwest's fleet is expected to be flying again in the next few days.

Representatives of the company and the Air Line Pilots Association signed an agreement after a bargaining session with former U.S. Labor Secretary W.J. Usery. Terms of the new three-year contract were not available.

Pilots for the nation's seventh largest airline went on strike April 29 after yearlong negotiations had failed to produce a contract. Key issues were salaries, which the pilots contended were 15 percent below the industry average, and work rules, pensions and union security.

Bet on Truck Leaves 2 Dead In N.C. Crowd

NEW HILL, N.C., Aug. 17 (AP) — A man who had bet \$100 on the power of his pickup truck plowed into a crowd of spectators, banging into cars and sending bodies flying. Two persons were killed and seven injured.

A bystander jumped into his own vehicle and chased the truck, ramming it at least twice before it veered from the highway, crashed into a tree and burst into flames.

James Adams Jr., 28, was pulled from the burning truck and taken to a hospital where he underwent surgery. The two dead men were both construction workers at a nuclear plant construction site near New Hill.

They were at a tavern when Adams and another man began arguing over whose truck was more powerful. Deputies said Adams and the other man bet \$100 each on their trucks and agreed to chain the vehicles together by their rear ends for a tug-of-war in the tavern parking lot. But witnesses said the contest got off to an uneven start, and Adams' opponent's truck was damaged.

There was a fight, and Adams roared away in his truck. "Everybody thought he was going home," said a witness. "But he turned and came back running wide open."

U.S. May List Alien Farmers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — All foreigners who own or acquire U.S. land used for farm or timber production would have to report their holdings to the Agriculture Department under legislation approved yesterday by the House Agriculture Committee.

Reports also would have to be filed if the foreigner bought land and later converted it to agricultural uses. The information, including the parties to the sale and the price paid, would then be made public. The department could impose a fine of up to 25 percent of the violator's interest in the property for failure to make the report or making a false one.

The Senate Agriculture Committee passed a similar measure last week. A series of government reports have determined that less than 1 percent of U.S. farmland is owned by foreign interests.

U.S. Legislator Sends Bergland Carrots for 'Stick' Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — It was hardly the thought of a balanced diet or better eyesight that prompted Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., to send a crate of California carrots to Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland yesterday.

Rather, it was Rep. Ryan's way of chiding Mr. Bergland for his recent remarks upbraiding Democratic congressmen for their snipes and gripes at President Carter and his administration.

Mr. Bergland said Tuesday that he planned to apply some "good old-fashioned political discipline" to lawmakers taking "cheap shots" at the president and his economic and legislative initiatives.

Mr. Bergland said that he planned to apply some home-grown political muscle by refusing to consider recommendations from some congressmen who traditionally submit name to fill political patronage jobs.

In a letter to Mr. Bergland, Rep. Ryan said his comments "implied the presence of a very large bundle of sticks in the president's office." As a former teacher who well remembers the "carrot and stick" theory where rewards are also used to reinforce behavior training, Rep. Ryan said it was only appropriate for Mr. Bergland to have some carrots to go with the administration's new sticks.

"Even better, instead of carrots, why not give some of us members a chance to talk with the president before final plans are made that run into legislative grapeshots because they are ill-coordinated," Rep. Ryan said.

He added that the carrots are being shipped from California, compliments of the state's carrot growers.

Los Angeles Times

Aims for 'Federal-Local Partnership'

Carter Signs 4 Urban Renewal Orders

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — President Carter yesterday signed four executive orders aimed at creating a "new partnership" of federal and local governments to rebuild U.S. cities.

Two of the orders would require the General Services Administration to locate federal offices in city centers wherever possible and to buy goods and services in areas of high unemployment, which Mr. Carter said often coincided with inner-city areas.

A third order established an interagency council to insure that federal policies "conserve and strengthen America's communities." The fourth ordered the Office of Management and Budget to analyze proposed federal policies to avoid adverse impact on cities.

The decrees were designed to carry out commitments made by Mr. Carter earlier this year as part of his urban policy. At that time he submitted 14 legislative proposals, most of which are awaiting congressional action.

First Priority

GSA administrator Jay Solomon, who took part in the signing ceremony, said that the GSA already has given first priority to central city locations for new federal office space. The policy has resulted in allocation of funds to recycle buildings such as Washington's 19th-century post office building and the old rail stations in Kansas City, Mo., and Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Solomon said that he will take charge of the program for buying goods and services in high unemployment areas, making a semi-annual report to the White House.

Mr. Carter said that he would name Jack Watson, secretary to the Cabinet, as head of the interagency coordinating council, which will include the heads of 15 federal agencies.

Some of the civic leaders and urban officials who attended the signing ceremony questioned the depth of the administration's commitment to the cause of the cities, citing the decline of earlier campaigns such as the war against poverty. White House aide Bruce Kirschenbaum sought to reassure them, saying that the permanent assignment of a senior White House official differentiated this from previous crusades.

White House officials added that giving the Office of Management and Budget the task of determining the impact of federal legislation on cities would guarantee a high-level commitment on a continuing basis.

Mayor William McNicholas Jr. of Denver, president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, called the orders "innovative and significant."

Mr. McNicholas, in a statement, called for an end to criticism of the Carter administration and urged his colleagues to support the president.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took the floor before Mr. Carter left to describe the action as "one of the most magnificent things I've seen." He said that

Mr. Carter should be given more credit by the public.

But Mayor David Vann of Birmingham, Ala., while rating the orders as a "good start," asserted that much more could be done to improve federal policy toward cities. He said that Blue Cross had moved its headquarters from Birmingham to a more expensive suburban location because a cost-plus operation of federal medical programs permitted the organization to write off the added expense.

Mayor Richard Scott of Lancaster, Pa., touched another area of concern when he asked what could be done to halt the pullout of postal facilities from central cities.

Mr. Solomon conceded that the U.S. Postal Service was outside the GSA's jurisdiction but he said that he was seeking to persuade the independent agency to conform to the White House policy.

"But they're leaving us some magnificent buildings in downtown areas," he added.

Los Angeles Times

Peking Seeks U.S.-Chinese Student Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — In a policy change that U.S. officials call highly significant, China has informed the United States that it wants to go ahead soon with a large U.S.-Chinese student exchange program, it was learned today.

State Department officials said that the exact timing and numbers have not been determined, but that the Chinese "are thinking in terms of hundreds of their students coming to this country." Because of the lack of available university courses in China, the United States would probably only send "a few score" students to China, the officials said.

They added that the Chinese apparently have dropped their previous insistence that student exchanges could take place only after full diplomatic relations have been established.

The decision to send the best Chinese students abroad is also an apparent move away from the Maoist principle of keeping all students at about the same level, sometimes at the expense of the best learners.

Mr. Jaffe was associated with Planned Parenthood from 1954 to 1974, much of that time as head of its division for education and research, the Alan Guttmacher Institute. He became president of the institute when it broke off from Planned Parenthood and became a separate organization.

Mr. Jaffe wrote articles for scholarly magazines on human reproduction and co-authored five books, including "The Impact of Family Planning Programs on Fertility — the U.S. Experience," and "Birth Control and Love."

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 — Irene Kral, 46, an award-winning recording star who sang with popular bands of the 1950s, died here Tuesday of cancer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Her album, "Where is Love" was voted Best Vocal Album of 1976 by *Swing Journal*, the influential Japanese jazz magazine. That album and followup album this year, "Kral Space," earned Grammy Award nominations.

Andrew Carnuff Ritchie SHARON, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP) — Andrew Carnuff Ritchie, 71, former director of the Yale Art Gallery, died last week. Yale officials announced yesterday.

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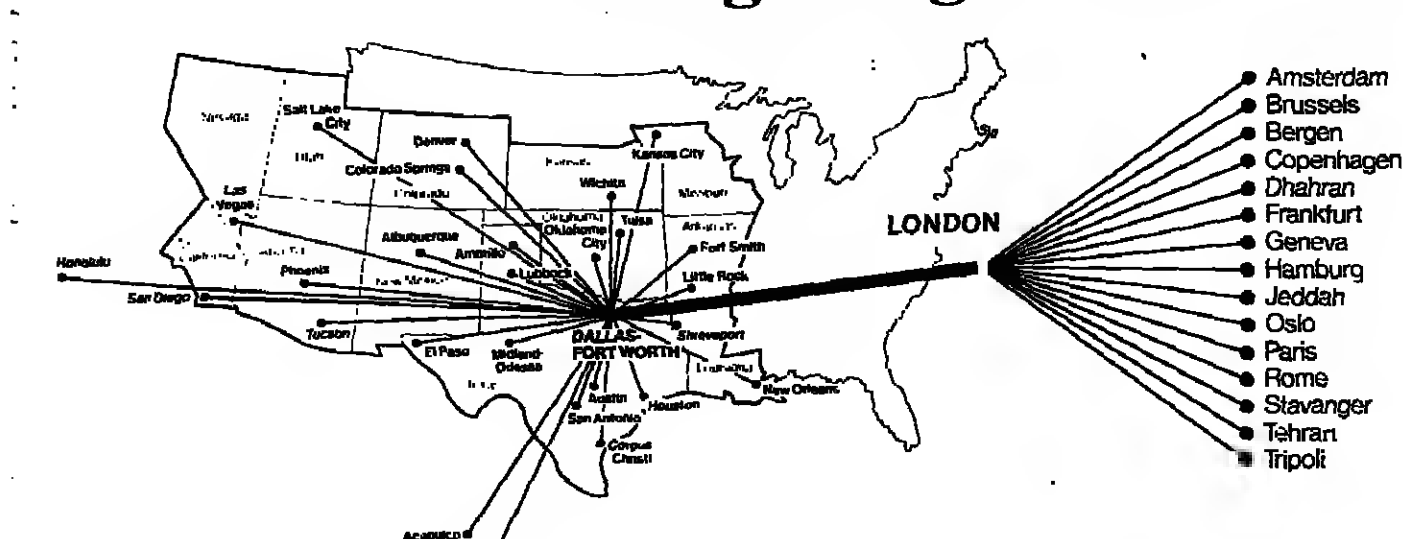
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A Big Day in Santo Domingo

There was something altogether fitting — and instructive as well — about the presence of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Wednesday at the inauguration of Antonio Guzman as the new president of the Dominican Republic.

It was fitting in the sense that, off and on, Mr. Vance has been working personally on the Guzman case for 13 years. And it was instructive for what it says about the U.S. involvement in the fortunes of the Dominican Republic — its extraordinary depth, its changing nature and even its future prospects.

The Vance-Guzman connection began in the terrible turmoil of the Dominican civil war in 1965, when there was no authority and U.S. troops had been landed to restore order in the name of anti-communism. Mr. Vance, as deputy secretary of defense, was a member of a high-level team of U.S. mediators dispatched by President Johnson to Santo Domingo to assemble a compromise, caretaker government, with Mr. Guzman as the provisional president. That frenzied, around-the-clock effort eventually collapsed. But it paved the way for a more measured U.S. diplomatic intervention, the eventual result of which was the election to the presidency of Joaquin Balaguer (also hand-picked in Washington).

With lavish and unswerving support from the United States, Mr. Balaguer managed, by means of more or less benevolent repression, to get re-elected twice without real opposition or any serious challenge to his methods until last spring's presidential election. Then Mr. Guzman won a comfortable majority of the vote, and very nearly had the election stolen from him by elements in the Dominican armed forces loyal to Mr. Balaguer.

At which point, re-enter Mr. Vance, as secretary of state for Jimmy Carter; while too

much can be made of the importance of the Carter administration's intervention — for there was a powerful outcry from within the Dominican Republic — it is certain the pressure from Washington had much to do with keeping the vote-counting honest.

The result, celebrated Wednesday in Santo Domingo, was the first peaceful, constitutional transfer of power from one elected government to another in the Dominican Republic's history.

That is no small accomplishment for a country that emerged in 1961 from 30 years of tyranny under Trujillo to elect Juan Bosch as president, only to see him thrown out in a military coup after seven months in office, and his un-elected successor similarly unseated in the bloody upheaval of 1965.

Indeed, there are many who saw in the events of last spring compelling evidence of fundamental change — of strong and widespread support for a fair election and a democratic form of government, from business elements and opinion-makers and the public. Perhaps. It will depend, we suspect, in large part on the Dominican military. In part, it will also depend on the skill and forcefulness of President Guzman, a man of the left, whose connections with the military are not quite as dependable as those of Mr. Balaguer, a man of the Trujillo regime.

But it will almost certainly continue to depend, in considerable part, on the role played by the U.S. government. Years of deep involvement have created a special U.S. obligation to uphold democratic values in the Dominican Republic — an obligation appropriately acknowledged by high-level U.S. representation at Wednesday's inaugural ceremonies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Carter's Present to Meany

George Meany turned 84 Wednesday, and to judge from what White House officials are saying, it is not likely that President Carter even sent good wishes. The president is described as "absolutely livid" about Mr. Meany's continuing attacks on the administration. Perhaps he will now be angry enough to take back an ill-advised diplomatic present he has just got through giving to the crusty chief of the AFL-CIO.

Last November the president took the United States out of the International Labor Organization, despite appeals to the contrary from much of the U.S. labor movement, from leading Democratic and Republican members of Congress, from his own foreign-policy advisers and from the United States' major allies. He acted mainly to appease Mr. Meany.

Last week a Cabinet committee met to consider whether the United States should rejoin the organization, and Mr. Meany, who was the official U.S. "worker" representative to the ILO, once again voiced his opposition. Given the clout Mr. Meany still wielded, the result was a foregone conclusion: The president would not reverse himself.

That is a pity, for the ILO continues to be an effective agent of better conditions and union rights for workers worldwide. In recent years it has focused on pervasive unemployment in developing countries and has been instrumental in suggesting strategies for providing jobs and meeting basic human needs. The absence of the United States and its significant financial contribution have forced curtailment of valuable work.

Mr. Meany's main complaints are that the Soviet Union and its allies, together with

many Third World states, have subverted the principle of "tripartism," under which workers, management and government are each separately represented in the ILO. Through block voting, he charges, they shift the spotlight away from labor abuses in their own countries and push such ideological causes as censuring Israel.

But the recent record does not bear out these complaints. In the last year, and especially at this year's important annual conference at Geneva in June, the ILO has reaffirmed tripartism both in principle and in practice. An attempt to censure Israel for allegedly poor labor practices in the occupied territories failed because worker and management representatives of a number of Third World countries refused to vote with their governments. And the ILO has formally called upon the Soviet Union to answer charges that it persecuted dissident workers who tried to form a free trade union.

Already on the agenda for next year's annual conference are examinations of the ways in which the organization's conventions on freedom of association, forced labor and discrimination in employment have been applied.

In ordinary circumstances, an administration like Jimmy Carter's would want to be represented in a discussion of such vital human rights. But, alas, in dealing with the ILO, as with many issues closer to home, the president has so far found George Meany to be an extraordinary circumstance. Perhaps now, the administration's hot words may offer new hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Dollar

A decision to make a determined effort to support the dollar would mean risking defeat at the hands of the foreign exchange market — as happened when the U.S. made a half-hearted attempt at support in the first weeks of this year. It would also court further humiliation for Mr. Carter on Capitol Hill. And it would deprive the U.S. of its main weapon in its battle to force Germany and Japan to stimulate their economies in a responsible way. If Germany and Japan carry through their Bonn (economic summit) pledges [of a month ago], then the fall of the dollar and the embarrassing rise in their own exchange rates have undergone in the past year will come to an early end. If they do not, we will

have to wait for the exchange rate to carry out the adjustment for them.

— From the Guardian (London).

Even if there is a temporary rise in the dollar's value in the next few weeks — and it is by no means sure that there will be — this summer has almost certainly marked a turning point in the currency's role in the world monetary system.

The unique position of the dollar as the main reserve currency in the world has long been an anachronism. The United States economy no longer dwarfs that of Europe and Japan and, as the past year's activity on world currency markets has shown, the United States dollar cannot be relied on to keep its purchasing power as a store of value.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 18, 1903

NEW YORK — The Colombian Senate yesterday rejected the proposed U.S.-Colombian treaty on the grounds that amendments passed by the U.S. Congress on the original document made it unacceptable. The move was announced in Bogotá by Colombia's foreign minister, Señor Rico. This rejection effectively kills the pact in the U.S. Congress and raises the possibility that the U.S. will have to look elsewhere for a suitable replacement — assuming that the province of Panama does not secede from Colombia beforehand.

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1928

BERLIN — Germany's diplomatic isolation is growing rather than diminishing, despite the Briand-Kellogg peace pact, and mainly because of the increasing rapprochement between Britain and France, according to recent press reports here. The consensus, which is shared by highly placed government sources here, is that Anglo-French policy coordination in areas as diverse as Russia and the Balkans, as well as the Franco-British naval treaty and joint military maneuvers, indicate a rejection of Germany, especially as regards the Rhineland question.



Soviet Trade: Popgun as a U.S. Weapon?

By Fred Warner Neal

LOS ANGELES — Illusion dies hard, particularly when it pertains to deeply held U.S. myths about the Soviet Union.

When the beginnings of U.S.-Soviet détente developed in 1972, many people in the U.S. were convinced that the primary — some said the only — incentive for the Soviet Union was trade with the United States. This implied that the Soviet economy was in desperate straits, and that it badly needed U.S. technology.

This myth was accompanied by another: that trade could be used to obtain political concessions from Moscow. The result was the Jackson-Vanik and the Stevenson amendments to the 1974 Trade Act, making trade concessions conditional upon increases in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

But the premise behind this action was wrong. While the Soviet Union did "need" U.S. technology, it did not need it that badly. Additionally, anything the Russians could get from the United States they could also get from Western Europe or Japan.

There were three immediate results from the Jackson-Vanik and the Stevenson Trade Act amendments: • Jewish emigration, which had risen dramatically (in part as a result of Nixon-Kissinger diplomacy), declined sharply. • Soviet trade with the United States fell off.

• Soviet trade with Western Europe and Japan increased.

None of this should have come as a surprise. Not only did the Russians tell the United States in advance that they would not be pressured by the 1974 Trade Act, but almost all U.S. experts on the Soviet Union — both in the government and out — warned that it wouldn't work.

Despite this experience, the illusion persists that the United States can use trade to force the Kremlin to do what it wants. Once again, as a reaction to the recent trials of Anatoli Shebaransky and Alexander Ginzburg, cries are being heard for "economic sanctions." President Carter has canceled the sale to the Soviets of a Sperry Rand Univac computer, an action that may gain him some short-run political advantage, but won't accomplish anything else. Instead, the cancellation will cause further deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Unable to Believe

Many people in the U.S. seem unable to believe that they don't have that kind of leverage. Soviet attitudes partially account for the illusion: The Russians make no secret of their preference for U.S. technology. One reason is that some items the United States produces are, in fact, superior. But the Soviets also tend to believe U.S. machinery and technology are better even when they are not.

U.S.-made goods, in Soviet eyes, have long been considered more prestigious than anyone else's.

U.S. Commerce Department experts have stated that there isn't a single U.S. product that is not now being duplicated, or that couldn't be duplicated, in Europe or Japan, and that, more often than not, these items are as well-made as our own. Denied the ability to purchase from the United States Soviet buyers simply look to other countries — countries that have made it clear that they will sell to the Russians whenever they have a chance. As a result, of course, foreign businessmen and workers, rather than their U.S. counterparts get the profits and the jobs.

Grain Agreements

Now those who advocate applying economic leverage have turned their attention to U.S.-Russian grain agreements. Since large grain surpluses are available only in the United States and Canada, doesn't this give us an advantage over the Russians? After all, the Soviet Union has made massive grain purchases from the United States in recent years, and they depend upon U.S. grain for a large part of their food supply. The Soviets are committed to buying a minimum of 6 million tons of grain annually under a U.S.-Soviet agreement, but the United States has already given Russia permission to buy up to 15 million tons this year

— and U.S. officials expect the full amount to be purchased.

The suggestion that the United States now deny the Soviets grain relies on three major assumptions:

• That the United States would abrogate the agreements. • That the certain furious opposition by U.S. farmers to such a boycott could be overcome. • And that the United States could convince the Canadians to join it.

All three premises are dubious at best. But if these obstacles could be overcome, then what?

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union "needs" U.S. grain. The Soviet state and the collective farm systems seem unable to provide surpluses adequate to cope with the vicissitudes of uncertain Russian weather and the greater demand created by a rising standard of living. Certainly to deny the Soviet Union U.S. grain would disrupt the Soviet economy. It is most unlikely, however, that the problem would be serious enough to force the Russians to comply with our "human-rights" standards.

Large Reserves

For one thing, the Soviet Union always maintains very large reserves of grain — a policy developed in response to the wartime vulnerability of its greatest grain-growing areas. Then too, between 20 percent and 30 percent of the grain purchased by the Soviets, is fed to livestock, and so the chief effect of a total grain boycott would probably be to cut the meat supply, which has been rising steadily for the past 15 years. Although the reduction would affect the Soviet diet, it would hardly produce an overall food shortage.

Therefore, if the United States is really intent on trying to force internal changes in the Soviet Union, some means other than trade will have to be found. Whether one exists or not is another question.

The United States would do well to keep in mind, however, that continued efforts to pressure the Russians through trade restrictions can produce something worse than failure. Sooner or later, the Soviets will react.

In the past, when Russia has felt rebuffed by the West, it has drawn into itself, rejecting international cooperation and becoming xenophobic while, at the same time, stepping up internal repression. The same response could happen again — only this time it would be the "inward-lookingness" of a very powerful state intent on pursuing global interests. It is doubtful that the consequences of such a development are what those who call for economic sanctions have in mind.

Fred Warner Neal is chairman of the international relations faculty at Claremont Graduate School. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

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U.S. Airlines' Cooperation Sought

Organ Transplants Rely On Successful Transport

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON — The Eastern Airlines shuttle, caught in an air traffic controllers' slowdown, sat sweltering on a New York runway, its engines shut down and its cabin temperature soaring to 90. A nervous passenger made repeated trips to the plane's galley for ice. But a puzzled fellow passenger noticed he used none of it for himself.

Instead, he kept pouring the ice into a large box that made an unusual churning noise as it sat strapped into the seat next to him.

The box, it turned out, held a pair of human kidneys destined for a transplant operation in Washington. The long delay, coupled with the intense cabin heat, threatened to overcome the battery on the special pump used to keep the kidneys alive. If the battery failed, the transplant effort would fail with it.

The difficulty aboard the New York-to-Washington flight illustrates a little-known problem of modern medicine: While major advances in scientific technology have made transplants of kidneys and other organs almost routine, problems of transportation often turn potential life-saving miracles into disappointment and despair.

The number of transplant operations, especially those involving kidneys and cornea tissue from living donors, has increased each year as a result of new operating procedures and better methods of collecting and preserving human organs. In addition, the establishment of computer data banks makes it possible to match — almost instantly — the needs of potential transplant recipients with donated organs.

These developments mean that the donor of a kidney or other organ may be hundreds or even thousands of miles away from the patient awaiting the transplant. Doctors note that the healthiest and most desirable organs for transplants come from an unpredictable source: hospital emergency rooms and intensive care units treating young persons who have been injured in accidents or crimes.

Fast, dependable transportation over long distances (a kidney was flown last year from Russia to New York) to one of about 160 federally approved hospitals and medical centers can make a difference in how long — and how well — a person may live.

In the case of the Eastern shuttle to Washington, passengers told the pilot about the kidneys. The pilot radioed the tower and got immediate clearance for takeoff. En route, the plane received special landing instructions, and the kidneys were rushed safely to the hospital.

But not all stories have such a happy ending. Surgeons and other involved in transplants say that because there are no uniform policies for transporting organs, they frequently encounter unnecessary problems with commercial airlines and delays at airports.

Employee training in handling these parcels varies from airline to airline, doctors say, and the treatment of such packages often depends on the individual on duty. As Dr. Richard Wilson, transplant coordinator for George Washington University Medical Center, says: "This is still a procedure that depends entirely on everyone acting on everyone else's good wishes."

Although one may question the intentions of commercial airline personnel and others involved, experiences described by hospital officials and transplant teams suggest that mishaps are not uncommon, underscoring the need to establish uniform procedures to assure that organs receive the special handling they require.

Some examples: On a flight last winter from a major Eastern airport to Kansas City, a battery on a kidney pump malfunctioned while the machine was being moved to the airplane. The doctor escorting the machine asked the airline to hold the plane 10 minutes while he changed batteries, but the airline said that was not possible. The weather was too bad to charter a small plane, and the next commercial flight was too late to save the kidneys, which had to be discarded.

A few weeks ago in Los Angeles a university medical laboratory wanted to ship a kidney from a 23-month-old baby who had drowned to Heidelberg, Germany, to implant in a 4-year-old child. The German airline reportedly agreed to take the kidney only after much persuasion by the laboratory and after it was pointed out that the airline might suffer bad publicity if it became known that it had refused to transport the organ.

Organs packed in ice have been inadvertently destroyed when they were placed in airline baggage compartments and allowed to freeze. Other shipments have been misplaced by airline personnel at terminals, put aboard the wrong flights. Airport guards, apparently not alerted to the special situation, have required doctors accompanying transplant organs to open — and thus contaminate — packages of vital sterile instruments.

To be sure, some airlines have taken extreme steps to ensure delivery. Dr. Glenn Geelhoed, a transplant surgeon at George Washington University Medical Center, recalled one Sunday when no flights

were available on which to ship two perfectly matched kidneys to New York. The National Park Service, on short notice, arranged to fly a helicopter to Baltimore, where an American Airlines jet waited to make the special trip.

Not all transplant organs are shipped on commercial airlines. When time is short and scheduled flights are unavailable or major airports too far from the waiting patient, hospitals charter planes and at times rely on the military. In special cases, such as the long-distance transportation of a human heart (the first was in May of last year), the trip can involve split-second timing, police escorts, waiting helicopters and chartered jets.

At the Stanford University Medical Center, one of two hospitals in the United States where hearts are transplanted, a team of cardiovascular surgeons can fly to Los Angeles, remove a heart and be back in their own operating room for the implant surgery within three hours. "Once we have the heart, it's just a matter of time," a surgeon there said.

Experts say that improvement in long-distance transportation is badly needed, especially now that computer systems can match donated organs with waiting recipients. Although the computers substantially speed the first vital step to transplant surgery, transportation problems shave precious time off the useful life of the donated organ. The sooner an organ can be implanted, doctors emphasize, the better the chances of success for the operation.

Surgeons say that a heart, packed in ice, can live only a few hours outside the human body. A liver has less than 12 hours. A kidney can be kept in ice up to 24 hours, or up to 48 hours on a special pump called a perfusion machine. Cornea tissue can be stored up to five days in old containers.

"All we're really doing is slowing down the process of dying," said Dr. Jimmy Light, chief transplant surgeon at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, where planes are kept on 24-hour standby for Dr. Light's transplant team.

"We're not asking for anything extra from the airlines," said General George, executive director of the South-Eastern Organ Procurement Foundation of Richmond, Va., the largest computer organ-matching office. "We just want a uniform policy so the airlines will ship the organs, accept the responsibility for the flight and send the bill."

The airlines, on the other hand, are concerned about liability, especially if engine trouble or bad weather should necessitate changes in flight plans. Many airlines now require shippers to sign waivers to relieve them of liability.

"We make every effort to make sure that these packages are handled properly," a spokesman for a major airline said. Another company said that it shipped all such parcels free.

Generally the airlines reflect the thinking of Dr. Richard Harper, vice president of medical services for United Airlines: "With some advance notice, there's no reason why we can't move these parcels without problems."

© Los Angeles Times

Dutch Report 100th Polio Case Of Three-Month-Old Outbreak

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Health authorities yesterday reported the 100th case in a three-month polio outbreak, which has affected more than 40 towns and villages in a 40-mile-wide belt across the central Netherlands.

Health authorities said that the outbreak could be traced to the refusal of members of a strict faction of the Dutch Protestant Reformed Church to be vaccinated. They said that the latest case was a 25-year-old woman and that most of the victims have been children, one of whom has died.

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A NEW BRANCH ON THE FAMILY TREE — Former President Richard Nixon speaks to newsmen as he arrives, with his wife and daughter Tricia, at the San Clemente General Hospital, where his other daughter, Julie Eisenhower, has given birth to a girl.

5 Years After Huge Salvage Effort

Sea Still Guards Wreck of Andrea Doria

By Ken Cafarelli

BOSTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The sea south of Nantucket is mean water. It is driven by swift, cold currents, lashed by vicious storms and shrouded by dangerous fogs. It has claimed hundreds of ships and many lives. And once those waters claim a ship, they guard the remains jealously.

Even when the bulks can be located, it is virtually impossible to salvage them. The water is too deep and murky, the currents too fast, the temperature too cold and the ocean's inhabitants too threatening. Of all the ships lost off the coast of New England, the most famous and intriguing is the 29,083-ton Andrea Doria, once rated among the most luxurious cruise ships in the world.

As many of its 1,600 passengers celebrated a "last night out" party late on July 26, 1956, the 700-foot flagship of the Italian merchant marine was inexplicably rammed by the Swedish liner Stockholm in heavy fog.

Still Unexplained

Maritime authorities still do not know why the sophisticated radar systems on both ships failed to provide adequate warnings. They also do not know why the Stockholm, equipped with a reinforced bow for icebreaking purposes, was miles off course, or why the Doria veered directly broadside the Swedish liner minutes before the collision.

The Stockholm ripped a 45-foot gash through seven of the Doria's 11 decks and, less than 12 hours later, the "unsinkable" passenger ship slipped beneath the surface.

Since then, the Doria has become the most mysterious and challenging wreck in the world. It is a Mount Everest for salvage divers. But, unlike the great mountain, it has not been conquered.

Today marks the fifth anniversary of the fruitless end of the last full-fledged attempt to recover the estimated \$2 million in currency,

jewels, paintings and other artifacts believed still aboard the ship.

On Aug. 17, 1973, in Fairhaven, Mass., three former Navy divers called an end to their 26-day attempt to extract the riches from the liner. Chris Delucchi had two badly cut hands. He was injured while trying to cut through the Andrea Doria's port side. Don Rodocker had an ear infection, and Boh Hollis was unhurt, but exhausted.

New Technique

They had used a new diving technique that they hoped would overcome the time limitations imposed on other salvage attempts. Divers in other expeditions, because of the necessity to decompress, had only been able to spend about 15 minutes on the bottom during each trip to the wreck.

Mr. Delucchi, Mr. Rodocker and Mr. Hollis lived for a week in a 12-foot, steel drum attached to the Doria. They breathed a mixture of oxygen and helium. It allowed them to work on the wreck eight hours a day.

They called the attempt "90 percent successful" because they proved their "saturation" diving technique worked.

They spent \$250,000 and managed to recover a silver chafing dish top, a perfume bottle and some silverware. They hoped to recoup their losses with the profits from a film of the expedition.

It was a frustrating experience. "I was standing probably within 20 feet of where the safe should have been and there was just no way," said Mr. Rodocker.

The Doria settled on the bottom resting on its starboard side. The solid steel decks had become the bulkheads. The comparatively flimsy wooden bulkheads, decayed by 17 years of submersion, were now the decks. They hung, delicately suspended in the quiet water of the ship's interior, balanced by a few electrical cables. A small disturbance, such as a diver's air bubbles, could bring them down.

"Death Trap"

"It was a death trap," said John Clark, a support diver.

"I wouldn't recommend it to any diver to go down there," said Mr. Delucchi. "There were tons of bulkheads just hanging there in the water."

The Fairhaven expedition was the most sophisticated and expensive attempt on the liner. A half-dozen other attempts had yielded only a 700-pound bronze statue of Adm. Andrea Doria, for whom the ship was named.

Bruno Vallat is about the only

man who can claim success over the Doria. But he and his team explored the wreck in 1968 to make a film, not to bring up loot.

The Italian filmmaker, an expert diver, said: "I am not a coward. But each time I dove into that water it was like committing suicide. It was an eerie sight. We were in the midst of a rapid underwater current. Fish and plankton seemed to fly past us like huge snowflakes in a blizzard. It was as if we were swimming in dark, ice-cold soup."

"We were always in danger of being swept away by the force of the current. Only one thin rope linked us to the trawler above. If it were swept away or jerked loose from the boat, we would be lost in the Atlantic forever."

Before quitting the wreck after 21 dives, Mr. Vallat and his crew attached a plaque to the bridge which read: "For the impossible to become possible and the Andrea Doria to see the light of day again."

The plaque and the disappointment of the Fairhaven expedition reaffirmed an epitaph pronounced the year after the Andrea Doria disaster by Frederick Dumas, at the time considered by many to be the world's foremost diver.

"She will never be raised," said Mr. Dumas. "The sea owns the Doria now."

Study Intensifies Opposition to Nitrites

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — For more than a decade, the processed-food industry and the federal government have been at odds over the potential threat to health posed by the use of sodium nitrites and sodium nitrites in such common items as ham, sausage, bacon, hot dogs and smoked fish.

Now it is beginning to appear certain that the use of these chemicals will be either banned or sharply reduced in this \$5 billion-a-year industry, although it is unlikely to happen immediately as long as a courtroom door remains open.

Consumer advocates and federal officials have said for years that the use of nitrites and nitrites in meat and fish was unnecessary since there were other means available to manufacture, process and store such products.

And as early as 1948, a Food and Drug Administration internal memorandum warned that agency officials regarded nitrites and nitrites "as poisonous and deleterious substances not required in the manufacture of any food subject to the jurisdiction of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and as such, any food subject to the act and containing any quantity of these chemicals would be deemed to be adulterated under the law."

Year after year, questions have continued to mount over the safety of such food additives — not in gross terms, since the chemicals are known to be poisonous in large quantities; but in the supposedly minute amounts in which they are used to preserve meat and fish.

When the Department of Agriculture set standards in 1926 on the amount of nitrites that would be allowed as residues in cured meat, the number was set at 200 parts per million (ppm), not because of any scientific consideration for safety but because that was the amount normally found in the cured hams of the day.

And this 200-ppm allowance remained until just two months ago, when the Department of Agriculture reduced it to 120 ppm. Further, the department has proposed cutting this allowance to 40 ppm by next May, although food processors have objected that such a rule would be too stringent.

Their objections were well known before last week, when the FDA made public details of the latest study of sodium nitrite, conducted for the FDA by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The study found that 13 percent of laboratory rats that consumed nitrites developed tumors of the lymph system, while only 8 percent of those rats not fed the chemical developed such tumors.

Since 1956, digested nitrites have been linked to the production of chemicals called nitrosamines, which in turn have been linked to cancer, but it has been only in recent years that an impressive amount of scientific evidence has been amassed detailing the connection.

Nader Demands Ban
The food industry has tended to downplay the connection, first as trivial, then noting that nitrites and nitrites are used to prevent the development of deadly botulism in meats. Consumer groups have countered, however, that the threat of botulism in meat is virtually negligible because the organism is killed by cooking.

These groups further allege that main purpose of the chemicals today is to preserve the red color in meat, rather than to preserve the meat itself.

After the new MIT results were made public, Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, demanded that federal officials ban the use of nitrites and nitrites under the so-called Delaney clause to the 1958 Food Additive Amendment. This clause orders the removal from the market of additives that cause cancer.

Some government attorneys contend that legal technicalities written into the act exempt nitrites and nitrites (as used in beef and pork, but not in poultry and fish) from the Delaney clause.

A further complication if such bans were imposed is politics. Any attempt by Carter administration officials to ban the use of nitrites and nitrites in ham, bacon, sausage and the like would create an uproar in the Corn Belt, a fust the administration would hope to avoid in this congressional election year.

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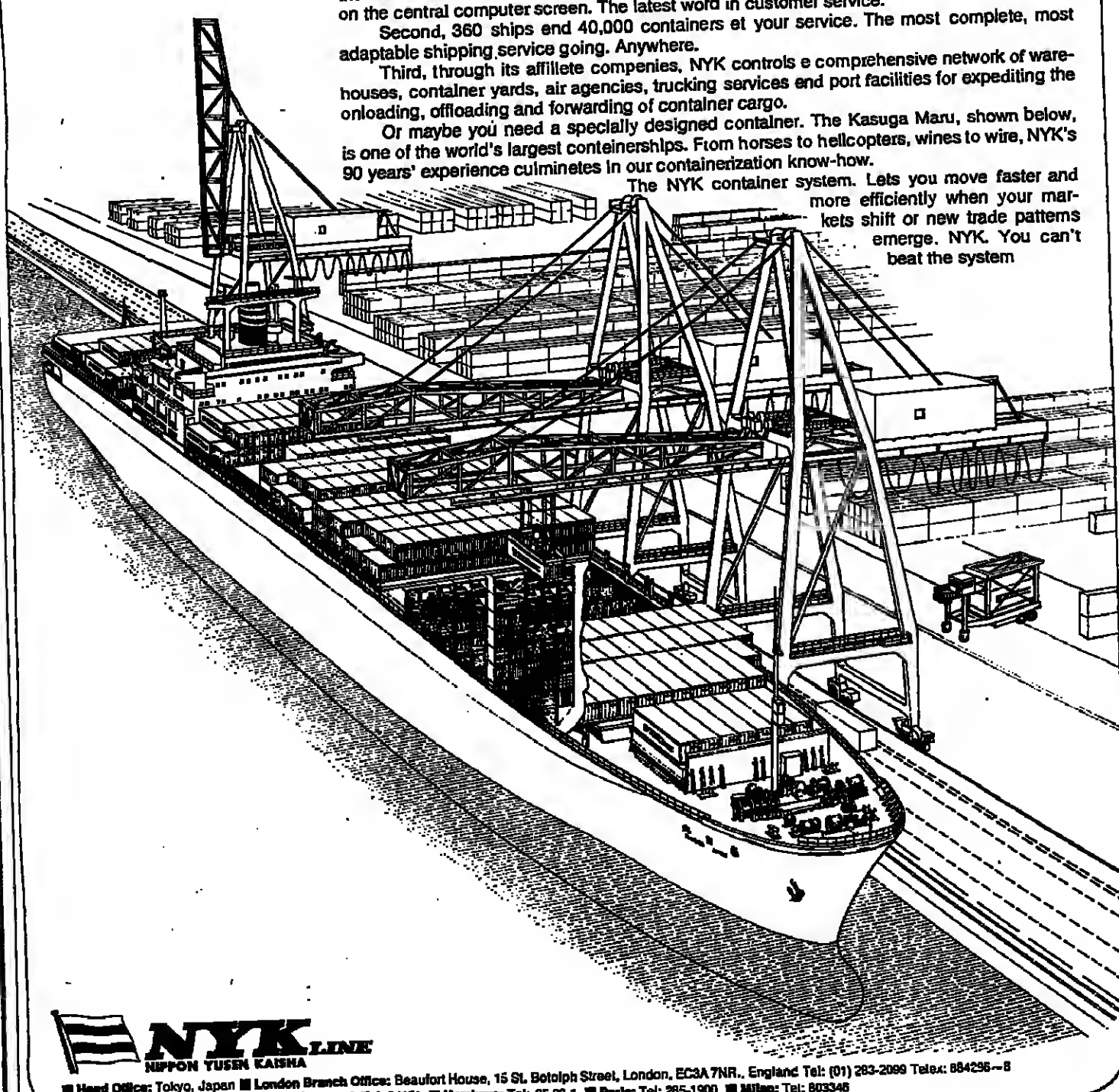
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Theater in Paris

Curtain Rising on the '78-'79 Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 17 (IHT) — The curtain is about to rise on the 1978-1979 theater season, and as is customary at the start, several hits of the previous year will return. Alexei Aronov's two-character play, set in a Baltic rest home, "Le Bateau Four Lipa," with Edwige Fenech and Guy Tregan, relights the Comedie des Champs-Elysees tomorrow.

A revival of Marcel Achard's record-run comedy, concerned with an enduring false friendship, "Patate," with Pierre Doris and Michel Auclair as its intimate enemies, comes back in a new production of the Theatre Saint-Georges next Thursday.

On Aug. 29 the TSE company's staging of "Peines de Coeur d'une Chatte Anglaise," a delightful dramatization of a Balzac fable, will be repeated at the Theatre Montparnasse.

The Comedie-Francaise reopens

Sept. 15 with reprises of Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes," Marivaux's "Le Triomphe de l'Amour," and Labiche's "Doit-On Le Dire?" During the season five new productions will be added to its repertoire: Franchello's "Six Personages on the Couch," directed by Antoine Vitez, in October; Feydeau's farce, "La Puce a l'Oreille," in which Jean Le Poulain will make his return to the House of Moliere under Jean-Laurent Cochet's direction; Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," with Jean-Noel Daurie, directed by Robert Hossein; Beaumarchais' "Le Barbier de Seville," directed by Michel Excheverry, and Moliere's "Don Juan," directed by Jean-Luc Boutte with Francis Huster as the cynical heartbreaker.

At the Odéon the Comedie-Francaise will present Goldoni's "La Villastruata" and Chekhov's "Trois Soeurs" in Georges Pitoeff's adaptation. The Jean-Louis Barrault-Madeleine Renaud company announces for the main auditorium of the Theatre d'Orsay Voltaire's "Zadig" in Georges Colongues' dramatization; "Diderot a Corps Perdu" by Elisabeth de Foutenay, and "Psyche ou l'Amour de l'Amour," which Barrault has edited from texts by Apuleius, La Fontaine, Moliere and Corneille. La Petite Salle d'Orsay will offer "Le Viol Homme" by Antoine Maillet; "Le Souffleur" derived from Dostoevsky and Marivaux's "Entre le Zist et le Zest."

Shaw Adaptation

George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House," in a fresh adaptation by Georges Perros, is to be the first of new productions at the Theatre de la Ville. It will be staged by Jean Mercere, with Radu and Miruna Bernadac providing the scenery and costumes. Film actress Marthe Keller will make her Parisian stage debut in that theater in Chekhov's "Les Trois Soeurs," which the Romanian Lucien Pintile will direct. Labiche's "Les Chemins de Fer" will follow, directed by Serge Peyrat.

Under the auspices of the Festival d'Automne, the Claca Theater

of Barcelona will visit the Centre Georges Pompidou (Sept. 20-Oct. 16) in "Mori el Merma," a spectacle designed by the painter, Joan Miro. The festival program also includes the Theatre National de Strasbourg at the Theatre Gerard Philipe-Saint Denis in Michele Foucher's "La Table" (Sept. 26-Oct. 28). At Espace Cardin, three creations of Jean-Marie Pate — "Oedipe," "Faust," and "Rodogune" — will be unveiled (Oct. 2-Dec. 2). Antoine Vitez's Moliere cycle will be at the Theatre de l'Athenes (Oct. 4-Oct. 29); Jacques Lassalle's "Remagen," which had its premiere at the Avignon Festival, will be at the Theatre Gerard Philipe-Saint Denis (Oct. 1-Nov. 18), and Chekhov's "La Mouette," directed by Bruno Bayen, will be at the Nanterre Maison de la Culture (Oct. 3-Oct. 14). Nathalie Sarraute's new play, "Elle Est La," with Claude Regy in charge of its staging, is scheduled for the Centre Pompidou (Oct. 25-Nov. 20). In November, Peter Brook's version of "Measure for Measure" will be at the Bouffes du Nord and the Theatre d'En Face's "L'Execrate" at the Centre Pompidou.

Five Spectacles

The Theatre National de Chaillot is preparing five spectacles for its large auditorium: Brecht's "Le Cercle de Craie Caussien"; "La Tour Eiffel Qui Tuit," a musical; Offenbach's comic opera, "La Perichole," and "Othello," the last two performed in German by the Deutsches Schauspielhaus of Hamburg. The Salle Gernier, the studio theater of the Chaillot, will have the Theatre Populaire de Quebec in Roland Lapage's "Le Temps d'une Vie"; Mike Scott's "L'Ami"; the Comedie de Caen company; Odon von Horvath's "Le Belvedere"; Athol Fugard's "Boersman et Lena," directed by Roger Bin, and Adolphe d'Ennery's melodrama, "Les Deux Orphelins."

Michele Morgan, abandoning the screen for the stage, will be the star of Francoise Dorin's comedy, "Toute," which will arrive at the Theatre Palais-Royal on Oct. 25. Raymond Gerome is directing and



Michele Morgan, who will open in Francoise Dorin's comedy "Toute."



Curd Jurgens will play Clarence Darrow in a one-man show.

Pierre Mondy and Jean-Pierre Bouvier will be her acting companions. Jean Piat, long of the Comedie-Francaise, will have the lead in latest Barillet-Gredy comedy, "Le Prefere," at the Theatre de la

Madeleine. The Theatre de l'Atelier is to reopen with Jean Anouilh's new play, "La Culotte," and Robert Lamoureux has written a play, "Le Charlatan," in which he will have the principal role at the Bouffes Parisiens.

Curd Jurgens is to play the great U.S. defense lawyer, Clarence Darrow, in an adaptation of the one-man-show played on Broadway and in London by Henry Fonda. Paul Mauriat is to star in a revival of Sacha Guitry's "Mon Pere Avoir Raison," while Marcel Mithois' "Les Folies du Samedi Soir," with Odette Laure and Martine Sarcey, will open at the theatre de la Bruyere on Sept. 12.

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Resale of Prizes Irks Game Operators

Carnival Sharpie Believes in His Pitch

By Tammy Jones

SAN DIEGO — He fishes into his dirty tennis shoe and pulls out a \$20 bill. The carnival game taker changes the bill from an apron filled with coins and the player resumes pitching dimes at a steady pace.

He warns: "Don't talk to me now, sweetheart. I'm in the middle of a hot streak."

Mike, the dime pitcher, is part of a special "red," the carnies say. He is one of a small number of persons who follow carnivals from town to town, spend a few dimes and leave with a carload of prizes — some say to resell illegally.

He is a master of the dime-pitch game. His skill earns him the admiration of some carnies, the contempt of others. They call him a sharpie.

"Mike lives in Los Angeles, but he follows a few big fairs in California to San Diego, Pomona and Sacramento."

"The Teach"

A former biology teacher at a junior high school, Mike ("They call me 'The Teach'") said he has not taught for a couple of years and is considering going into real estate.

The carnies say he makes a living reselling the big stuffed animals he wins playing at their booths.

Mike says he has only been pitching dimes for a few years and boasts that he wins at every booth he plays. And he will not leave until he does win.

On a sultry night, Mike has spent \$30 to win a 4-foot-tall gray teddy bear. He is annoyed that it took him 300 pitches to land a dime in a red circle but relieved that the bear is now his.

Down to a Science

Tossing dimes is a science, Mike explained. He has a complex theory to explain his skill — involving physics, the amplitude of the dime and plotting its arc.

After a few hours on the midway Mike will leave with nine of the big stuffed animals. He ties them together with a belt and slings them over his back.

He admitted he "sells a few" of the animals but denied raising the prices.

"That's illegal, isn't it?" he asked with mock innocence. "I keep a lot of them and give the rest away as Christmas gifts or baby-shower gifts."

One game operator, however, said he once caught Mike trying to sell the animals on the carnival lot.

"He's a punk," the man said angrily. "He's taking business away from us. It's illegal."

Other carnies said that Mike was

known to make a living off carnival prizes and that a feud had long been raging between him and the angry talker (whom the uninitiated might call a barker). Mike, it seems, takes great pleasure in antagonizing the man. While he shows up at most booths after dark when a lot of people are around, he comes to this talker's booth in the morning and cleans out his stock.

Follow the Sharpie

Mike, who plays mostly on weekends, said he provides a certain amount of advertising for the games because people will follow a person with a lot of prizes, hoping to follow his example. He said that "a lot of guys come up to me and want to know how to win, my knowledge won't help their inexperience."

At one booth, Mike pitches a dime and climbs over the railing to convince himself that the dime is not entirely within the small red circle.

He stops playing for the night "when I can't carry more animals." Mike works carnivals "a couple of solid months during the summer." He is at his best "when I've slept well and when I'm sober. If I play when I'm drunk, they owe me."

"Everyone should know their limit. The fair makes a lot of money off people's naivete." Mike's spending limit is about \$80 a carnival. Carnival employees said Mike has been known to depart after a few nights' work with merchandise that will later net him more than \$500.

The angry talker stands protectively beneath his stuffed Saint Bernards. "That creep spends a dime, then sells them for \$20. He sells them without a license — that's illegal. He sells them right on the spot."

"We don't care if people win a prize and give it to their kids and make them happy. But we're trying to do a business and he's ruining it. Illegally."

Yet another carnies smiles at the mention of Mike. "Oh, you mean 'The Teach.' He's a con man — a beautiful con man. Can't you see it in his eyes?"

Competition

On this Saturday night, warm and sticky as cotton candy, Mike is not the only sharpie prowling the midway.

At a booth with smiling stuffed foxes, a gray-haired man watches closely as his 18-year-old son pitches another dime. It lands in the red.

Arky Jones and his son David have won six animals each and as they carry off their catch a talker at the next booth calls out to tie young man.

"Hey, stop that kid, he stole my store!" The joke is taken in carnival spirit and the duo heads for home.

Jones and his son have been

pitching dimes seriously for four years. They win at least one prize each at every booth, according to Jones, spending an average of \$3 or each stuffed animal.

They follow the carnivals, Jones said, and like the other sharpies, they play only the dime pitches that offer bigger prizes for less money. They insist that they give their animals away to churches, schools and friends.

How does a sharpie get started? David Jones, his father said, "used to always want money to play the games at carnivals, so I'd give him \$5 and he'd lose it."

"One time, he won one of those plates at the glass booth. Well, I made him practice with that plate until he could do it right and finally get even for all the times he'd lost."

David doesn't lose anymore. Although father and son agree that winning is a combination of skill and luck, Jones described a certain backspin they put on the pitched dimes.

Success is not without its problems, however. "Friends are the worst problem," David Jones said. That night alone, he said, he had been approached by 19 "friends" asking him to give them one of his animals or win one for them.

A teen-age girl blocked David's path on the midway. "Why don't you win me one of those?" she purred.

"Meet friend No. 20," he quipped.

© Los Angeles Times

'Peanuts' Suit

Accuses 4 Firms

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (AP) — Los Angeles and his pals have gone to court to stop four Southern California companies from making what is charged to be unauthorized use of names and likenesses from Charles Schulz's comic strip "Peanuts."

United Features Syndicate, based in New York, has asked in four suits filed in U.S. District Court that the firms be ordered to pay \$50,000 for each instance of copyright violation and be ordered to stop using "Peanuts" characters.

United Features has all rights, titles and interests in Schulz's comic strip, court papers indicated.

Charlie Brown's TV & Appliance of Garden Grove was accused of using the names Charlie Brown, Lucy and Snoopy in advertising and of using their likenesses on company vehicles. Three firms were accused of selling unauthorized decals and T-shirts depicting "Peanuts" characters. They are Shirley and Harvey Klein of Valley Skateboards in Sepulveda, William Marsh of Creative Concepts in Chatsworth and Terry Anderson of the Hobby Lobby Shirt Shoppe in Marina del Rey.

obtain the concert will be moved indoors to the Technical University of Aachen.

GENEVA — Trumpetman Joe Newman will be at the Popcorn Club through Aug. 26.

ZURICH — Vera Love is singing at the Club Terrasse through Aug. 11.

AMSTERDAM — Pianist Cab Kaye led his quartet at the BLM-Huis Aug. 18 at 9 p.m.

PARIS — Joe Galiani and Charlie Austin are at the Campagne remiere Aug. 21-27 at 8 p.m., at Willie Mabon is at the Calavados every night.

This week's top single record, in Britain and the United States, is "Three Times a Lady" by the Commodores.

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Blumenthal Hints at Dollar Aid

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that he and Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller would respond "shortly" to President Carter's request for recommendations on a program to deal with the dollar problem.

In testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on tax legislation, Mr. Blumenthal cited an "unacceptable" rate of U.S. inflation and inaction on energy legislation as "the two principal structural issues that worry people, that worry this administration, and all thinking people."

In response to a question by Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., D-Va., Mr. Blumenthal virtually conceded that the problem of the dollar reflects a lack of confidence abroad in the way that the administration is handling the economy.

Mr. Blumenthal did not offer any specifics on what sort of action the administration might take. But as Mr. Carter had done in his statement yesterday expressing "deep concern" over the slide of the dollar, Mr. Blumenthal characterized market action as "disorderly."

The administration all along has made clear a willingness to intervene in "disorderly markets" to prop up the price of the dollar. Europeans have complained that U.S. intervention has not been strong enough.

Some read into Mr. Blumenthal's statement a hint that intervention might be stepped up in some way. He said in response to Sen. Byrd that "there has been a lot of specu-

lation," and that "we are determined to do all we can in cooperation with other countries to counteract those factors."

Other sources continued to stress, however, that the administration will stick to its previous position that it would be useless in trying to "peg" the dollar to any specific rate or zone.

President Carter scheduled a press conference for later today, and is expected to make further comments on the dollar situation.

Mr. Blumenthal said at the Finance Committee hearing that the world expects to see the U.S. government "follow proper policies" in dealing with inflation and "the imbalance in our trade and current account."

He predicted that the 10.4 per-

cent inflation rate over the first six months of 1978 would drop to 6.0 to 6.5 percent in the second half, "because high food prices amongst others are dropping." For 1979 as a whole, he said that the U.S. inflation rate would be less than in 1978.

"But that (10.4 percent) double digit rate has been planted in the minds of some people," Mr. Blumenthal observed.

He warned Congress that the fact that, for the past 15 or 16 months, legislation to reduce energy consumption has been stalled "is perceived by the international community as an indication of a lack of will in dealing with what everybody agrees is a critical problem."

"I think that is something that has to be addressed," he said. "I therefore urge more strongly that Congress move forward on energy legislation. I think if that's done, and if we make progress on inflation — as we must — and deal with some of the recovery measures, we will be in better shape."

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board has notched the federal funds rate from 7 1/2 percent to 8 percent. This rate, the rate at which member banks borrow from each other — is the basic underpinning of the short-term interest rate structure.

Financial markets now are waiting to see whether the Miller-led Fed will follow the course set by Arthur Burns last December, and raise the discount rate (now 7 1/4 percent) as a psychological boost for the dollar. Some observers think that the Fed might move the discount rate to 7 1/2 percent.

Sime Darby to Sign \$200-Million Loan

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — The Sime Darby group has set Wednesday as the tentative day for the signing of a \$200-million Malaysian ringgit (about \$200-million) loan being managed by the Asean Bankers Malaysia Ltd.

The loan, by a consortium of banks, including Chartered Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking, Chase Manhattan Bank and the Bank of America, will be used in part (\$30 million) to redeem Sime Darby Holdings Ltd. stock which matures on Dec. 31. The rest is for future investment purposes, Sime Darby said.

OECD Sees W. German Growth at 2.4%

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — Based on the present outlook for world trade, West Germany is likely to experience a real growth of only 2.4 percent this year, down from 3.5 percent forecast by Bonn and unchanged from 1977, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

In its annual survey of the German economy, completed in the first week of April, the OECD points out that since the present forecast, for output and employment implies no absorption in economic slack "the downward risks may have to be more carefully watched than events which could possibly lead to a stronger picture."

It warns that if the weakening of important indicators — industrial production, domestic and especially foreign orders and the hesitant business climate — continue, the need for further stimulative action would be obvious.

The OECD does not believe in an export-led recovery for the German economy because of inflation and balance of payments constraints in many countries and also as a result of the appreciation of the Deutsche mark.

It reiterates the need for concerted action by some OECD member countries, especially Germany. The demand impact of such action "will be magnified by the operation of the domestic and international multipliers so that even relatively moderate measures at the national level would lead to an appreciable acceleration in the growth of oecd activity and world trade," it says.

The survey recalls that member governments agreed last June that, like other surplus countries, Germany has "a particular responsibility" in the concerted international action designed to restore more satisfactory growth of activity and

better international payments equilibrium. "There is a general consensus among economic analysts in Germany that a strong acceleration of business fixed investment is needed in order to achieve a self-sustained recovery," the survey says.

It points out that German investment is at present adversely affected by depressed profit margins and profit expectations, low capacity utilization, continued concern about international exchange markets and weak confidence. Unemployment is also likely to rise.

The OECD expects German gross fixed investment to grow 2.1 percent this year, down from 2.7 percent in 1977. Private consumption is set to grow 3.1 percent, up from 2.9 percent, and final domestic

demand 2.8 percent, up from 2.5 percent last year.

Consumer prices will rise 3.1 percent this year, down from 3.9 percent in 1977. Though export prices may not rise much in local currency, import prices are likely to show a significant fall, perhaps 3.25 percent, due both to falling dollar prices of many raw materials and the appreciation of the mark. The implied terms of trade gain, together with a small deterioration of the real balance, may thus increase Germany's current external surplus to about \$3.5 billion against \$3.5 billion in 1977, the survey says.

The OECD forecasts are what the secretariat would consider to be the most likely development on the basis of present trends and policies, the survey says.

Shell Group Earnings Higher in 2nd Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — The Royal Dutch/Shell Petroleum Group today reported higher second quarter earnings, but as in the first quarter accounting rules concerning currency movements had a major impact on results.

June quarter net income increased 27 percent to \$390 million from \$307 million a year earlier. Shell had a net currency translation gain in the second quarter under

U.S. accounting rule FAS 8 of \$108 million compared with a currency loss of \$43 million a year earlier. Thus second quarter net income before currency translation effects fell 19.4 percent to \$282 million from \$339 million.

In the first quarter the Anglo-Dutch petroleum company had net income of only \$6 million after currency translation effects. First-half net income after currency translation effects declined 45.2 percent to \$396 million from \$723 million. Before currency translation effects, first-half net income dropped 30.6 percent to \$568 million from \$819 million.

The Royal Dutch/Shell group said the fall in first half net income, before taking into account currency translation effects, was primarily due to two factors: the consequences of the first-in first-out method of stock valuation used by most Shell companies, which were particularly marked following the OPEC crude oil price increase in January 1977, and secondly, the decline in sales volumes of gas. "First-half natural gas sales dropped to 6.887 billion cubic feet of gas per day from 7.052 billion cubic feet per day a year earlier."

Belgian Gas Price Is Increased Again

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — The price of gasoline was increased today in Belgium to 16.65 francs per liter from 16.44 francs. The increase, at current exchange rates, means that gasoline will now sell for \$2.025 per U.S. gallon, up from \$1.999. It was the second rise this month.

Since January of 1977, the price of gasoline in Belgium has increased by 12 percent. Of the 16.65 francs, 10 francs go to the government in taxes.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gulf to Cover Uranium 'Shortfall'

Gulf Oil said it will use its Canadian uranium resources to try to cover a "near-term shortfall" in uranium needs of General Atomic Co., its joint venture with the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Gulf also predicted that its affiliate's expected shortage, "pending resolution" of legal disputes with suppliers, would be "up to 3.5 million pounds" through 1980. On the open market, Gulf said, this amount would bring about \$112 million more than it would if sold to three utility customers of General Atomic. The utilities are Duke Power, American Electric's Indiana & Michigan Electric subsidiary and Commonwealth Edison.

Leas Sleight Bids for Cross Shares

Cross Co. said it has received an offer from Leas Sleight to acquire a majority of Cross outstanding common shares in exchange for Leas Sleight common of a market value of \$50 per Cross share and to acquire the balance of cross common for \$50 a share in cash. The proposed transaction would have a value of more than \$105 million.

Sony, Prudential Weigh Venture

Sony Corp. said that it is negotiating a possible joint insurance venture in Japan with Prudential Insurance Co. of America. The venture would represent Sony's first move into the insurance field. An

official of the large Japanese electronics manufacturer said if negotiations progressed, Sony and Prudential together would seek approval from the ministry of finance. Sony officials would not comment on the nature of its role in the proposed venture or on the type of insurance that would be sold.

Telecor Plans Sale to Panasonic

Telecor Inc. said a specially formed trust for its stockholders is discussing sale of the company's Newmarket subsidiary to the Panasonic division of Matsushita Electric of America. Telecor said if the sale is completed it is contemplated the cash price would be based on the Nov. 30, 1978, net book value of Newmarket tangible assets purchased, plus \$17.75 million for the Panasonic distributorship contracts. This is about \$4.07 per Telecor share for the contract.

Shenandoah Oil Selling Assets

Shenandoah Oil Corp. said its board decided to proceed with a sale of its assets. The company said it expects shareholders to realize more from the sale than "may reasonably be expected to be obtained through the normal market for the company's stock." It said its management has been instructed to formulate a plan of liquidation to be submitted at a shareholder meeting expected to be held within about 90 days.

Importers Bracing for Leaner Days

Dollar Drop Cuts Foreign Cars to U.S.

By Jerry Flint

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Detroit's designers could not do it. Please to "Buy American" could not do it. Even pledges from the Japanese themselves to curb exports did not do it.

But the collapse of the dollar is finally slowing the assault of foreign car makers on the U.S. market. And the setbacks of the importers — largely Japanese — may get worse before they get better.

"We can't stick our head in the sand and say that imports are going to continue as they have," conceded Robert Link, vice president of Detroit's 7 car importers in the United States. "I would hate to admit it, but yes," he said, Datsun, which sold nearly 500,000 cars and trucks here last year, will have to lower its sights.

"Prices have to stop going up soon or we'll experience extreme sales resistance," said Clifford Schmillen, sales vice president of Honda, an importer that still is growing. The popular Accord model was introduced at \$3,995 two years ago and now lists at \$5,359, which means about \$6,000 with routine options and other charges. "And we're behind now and we've got to have another price increase," he says.

One effect of the price surge could be to increase the possibility of Japanese car production in the United States. Honda talks about establishing a car plant in Ohio, and Datsun has had a team in the United States looking for sites.

Last year 2 million imported cars, most of them Japanese, were sold in the United States. And import sales set records in the first three months of 1978. Then, as the value of the dollar declined, prices climbed and sales have been falling since.

And the decline could sharpen. The reason is that the Japanese poured cars into the United States early in the year, possibly to beat export restrictions, with 866,000 landed in the first six months, up 34 percent from the year before. That means many of the cars being sold still carry older — and lower — price tags.

In addition, the Japanese have yet to absorb the entire dollar depreciation. Since November the dollar has declined about 30 percent against the yen, yet prices at Toyota, for example, the No. 1 import seller, have gone up just 17.4 percent, or \$804 since the last fall's introduction.

This means another big price increase will probably be coming this fall, on top of those that have pushed the take-home price of a typical Japanese small sedan to \$5,000.

The problem "will get much more serious" with total import sales dropping "20 percent or more," predicts Harvey Lamm, president of Subaru of America, which is another exception to the import sales slide.

The import car business has two tiers: the first tier with Toyota, Datsun, Honda and Volkswagen, in that order, accounts for almost two-thirds the total sales. Toyota, the leader, sold 576,000 cars and trucks in the United States last year, but July car sales dropped 17.5 percent behind the 1977 month. And its sporty Celica line, which sells from \$5,500 to \$7,000, faces new competition this fall

from a restyled U.S. car, the Mustang, from Ford.

Datsun sales in July were off 31 percent from the year before, but it has two new lines of cars coming this fall which might offset some of the trouble. The popular Z sports car models, which deliver for around \$10,000, have been redesigned, and Datsun expects to sell around 90,000 in 1979 against 75,000 this year. Its lower priced models, the 210 series, where the price increases have hurt, will carry a new look.

Mr. Link also says his Detroit competitors "haven't been too se-

rious about getting into the small car business," which will give him some advantage.

Honda sales are still growing — July volume was up nearly 9 percent from the year before — with 1978 sales projected near 300,000 against 225,000 last year. The Hondas have won unusually high praise from car testers, and the Accord line, which accounts for 40 percent of sales, gets a new four-door version this fall. But the pressure for higher prices still may be curbing growth, says Mr. Schmillen.

The company is building a motorcycle plant in Ohio and could add a car assembly operation within a few years, its officials have said.

Volkswagen sales were off 18.5 percent last month, but VW has special problems. No more gas-line-powered VW Rabbits will be imported from Germany; instead the new plant in Pennsylvania is to supply the market and production is just building up, meaning cars will be scarce for months.

But with the dollar decline "the decision to build in the United States looks better every day," said Richard Mugg, sales vice president.

U.K. Money Supply Up

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — Britain's sterling M3 money supply rose by \$520 million, or 1.1 percent, in the month ended July 19, the Bank of England said today. The bank said the sterling M3, on a seasonally adjusted basis, had increased by about 2 1/4 percent in the fiscal year that began in mid-April, or at an annual rate of about 9 1/2 percent.

NYSE Prices Rise On a Broad Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a broad rally in heavy trading today on hopes that President Carter will take concrete steps to support the dollar.

Analysts said Mr. Carter's statement yesterday of concern for the dollar's plight would sustain the market for a while, but without positive support measures, the gains would not last.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.54 points to 900.12.

Analysts said some credit tightening by the Federal Reserve yesterday was a positive first step but insufficient to remedy the dollar's massive problems.

At the close of trading, the Fed said the basic money M-1 supply rose \$600 million, about in line with expectations.

U.S. retail sales were reported as falling to a seasonally adjusted \$15.17 billion in the week ended Aug. 12 from \$15.27 billion the previous week. On the Big Board, RCA was the most active issue, gaining 1/4 to 3/4. Minnesota Mining, in second place, rose 1/4 to 65. El Paso Co. gained 3/4 to 17 1/4 in active trading, including blocks of 100,000 shares at 17 1/4 and 161,000 shares at 17 1/2. Champion International raised the dividend and added one to 25 1/2.

A number of blue chips and glamourous were hit with profit tak-

Bern Demands Action by West To Aid Markets

BERN, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The Swiss government today demanded concerted Western action to stabilize international exchange markets, saying it plans no new measures of its own at this time.

The seven-member cabinet said the decline of other major currencies and the parallel massive increase in the value of the Swiss franc "in no way corresponds to reality."

Switzerland's export and tourism industries are experiencing difficulties because of the currency unrest, a statement said after seven hours of discussions yesterday and today between the cabinet and National Bank president Fritz Luitwiler.

Wages and salaries rose 1 percent in July, the government said. Farm income dropped 3.6 percent, while non-farm income rose 1.9 percent. Transfer payments by the government, such as Social Security and welfare payments, rose 3.7 percent.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Report of the Chairman of the Board to the Shareholders

As at 30th June, 1978 total consolidated assets of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group reached US\$ 4,801.5 million compared in US\$ 3,586.9 million as at June 30, 1977. Total deposits with our Group increased by 31% and amount to US\$ 4,007.5 million as against US\$ 3,051.7 million at 30th June, 1977. Total capital and loan funds, including the interests of minority shareholders amount to US\$ 457.8 million at 30th June, 1978 compared to US\$ 327.4 million at the same date the year before.

Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer in inner reserves rose to US\$ 16.6 million or US\$ 1.01 per share as against US\$ 13.2 million or US\$ 0.80 per share for the first six months of 1977.

The Group completed the placing through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, New York, in accordance with a private placement agreement, of 25 year senior notes which will total US\$ 30 million on 9th August, 1978.

Republic New York Corporation, of which the Group holds 62% of the capital, achieved excellent results during the first half of this year. Indeed, the corporation published net earnings applicable in common stock of US\$ 10.0 million or US\$ 3.20 per share as against US\$ 9.2 million or US\$ 2.94 per share for the first half of 1977. Total assets increased from US\$ 2,137.4 million as at 30th June, 1977 to US\$ 3,047.4 million as at 30th June, 1978.

The growth of the customers' deposits, whose amount and number expand year by year, is a good sign of the confidence placed in us.

An ever increasing clientele combined with a strong capital base and a highly selective approach towards investment enable us to look forward with optimism to the future of our Group.

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

31st July, 1978

Interim consolidated balance sheet as of 30th June 1978

	30th June 1978	30th June 1977		30th June 1978	30th June 1977
	US\$ 000's	US\$ 000's		US\$ 000's	US\$ 000's
Assets			Liabilities		
Cash in hand and balances with banks	1,283,664	832,954	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	4,007,548	3,051,685
Bank certificates of deposit	363,248	400,168	Other liabilities	336,151	207,824
Precious metals	148,044	75,841		4,343,699	3,259,507
Financial paper	443,602	341,516	Capital and loan funds:		
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	400,636	289,777	Sinking Fund Notes 2002	21,100	—
Other bonds	258,979	300,831	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Current accounts and advances to customers	1,719,162	1,233,566	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	—
Investments	4,582	9,647	Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes 1977	11,290	12,500
Fixed assets	46,658	36,089	Other loans	40,000	40,808
Other assets	132,928	70,551	Minority interests	99,215	44,715
	4,801,503	3,586,940	Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,605	24,605
			Reserves	176,594	154,805
			Total Shareholders' funds	201,199	179,410
			Total capital and loan funds employed	4,574,894	3,428,915
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	195,690	163,226

* against which were forward sales of US\$ 142,505,000 in 1978 and of US\$ 70,881,000 in 1977

	1978	1977
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ millions)	16.6	13.2
Earnings per share	US\$ 1.01	US\$ 0.80
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Company Reports

Revenue/Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1978	1977		1978	1977
Hewlett Packard			Year		
Revenue	428.10	341.00	Revenue	1,510	1,380
Profits	33.30	30.50	Profits	37.58	37.41
Per share	1.14	1.07	Per share	4.03	4.01
Quaker Oats			6 months		
Revenue	1,210	980.90	Revenue	1,420	1,290
Profits	101.40	88.70	Profits	15.88	15.35
Per share	3.51	3.14	Per share	0.51	0.08
Int'l Harvester			4 months		
Revenue	418.50	376.50	Revenue	2,650	2,440
Profits	19.60	9.30	Profits	26.20	10.36
Per share	0.97	0.45	Per share	0.83	0.29
Year			Year		
Revenue	1,690	1,550	Revenue	1,420	1,290
Profits	68.80	62.40	Profits	15.88	15.35
Per share	3.34	3.01	Per share	0.51	0.08
SCM			4 months		
Revenue	418.60	365.00	Revenue	1,420	1,290
Profits	15.21	11.39	Profits	15.88	15.35
Per share	1.63	1.22	Per share	0.51	0.08

Other Company Reports

Revenue/Profits in Millions

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain			
4 months	Albright & Wilson	1978	1977
Revenue.....		177.20	165.10
Profits.....		18.81	16.14
Per Share.....		0.087	0.07
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
Canada			
4 months	Rothmans Pall Mall	1978	1977
Revenue.....		209.67	199.70
Profits.....		6.69	5.45
Per Share.....		1.27	1.01
(Figures in Canadian Dollars)			
West Germany			
4 months	Hoechst	1978	1977
Revenue.....		12.130	11.730
Profits.....		550.00	630.00
(Figures in German Marks)			

						Ch'se						Ch'se						Ch'se					
						Close Prev						Close Prev						Close Prev					
12 Month Stock						Sls.						Sls.						Sls.					
High Low Div. in a Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close						High Low Div. in a Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close						High Low Div. in a Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close						High Low Div. in a Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close					

**MAPCO
DIVIDENDS
UP AGAIN.
THAT'S
GROWTH.**

In the past five years, MAPCO dividends have grown from 27¢ in 1973 to \$1.20 in 1978. And our first quarter 1978 increase is the 14th dividend increase in 13 years. It's an impressive growth picture for any company.

Interested? Write for MAPCO's latest report. It's good reading.

AUG. 17, 1978 (In French
Second)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH/LON	CLOS. PRICE Aug. 17	HIGH/LOW WEDNESDAY*	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH.—75, 76, 77	SHRS. OUT. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	597 - 237	538	561 - 560	7	3.1	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	1977 net dividend of F 17.50 payable since July 6, 1978.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	897 - 275	857	900 - 890	10	3.3	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 34.3 bil. Fr. (up 31% vs. 1976).
CAEN GYVAIS DANONE	Glass food	597 - 318	516	528 - 528	26	5.2	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	77 net dividend increased from Fr. 25.20 to Fr. 27 (+7.1%).
CHARENTAIS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	185 - 126.40	181	182.50 - 182.50	12	6.5	16.41 - 13.24 - 15.60	1,866	As of July 6, net div. of Fr. 17.10 for regular shares; Fr. 23.20 for founder shares.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	124.20 - 80.50	115.60	117.10 - 117	8	6.9	18.02 - 24.00c - 14.30c	1,672	77 net dividend of F.800 (+F.7.40 on 250,000 shares) = 12.80.
CRÉDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	139.40 - 84	121.50	123 - 123	9	6.5	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Union de Banques pour l'équipement 77 net profit = 4.11 MF vs. 3.5 MF in 76.
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.	Bank	129 - 72.50	127	127.50 - 127.50	14	5.5	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	77 net dividend set at Fr. 7.00 vs. Fr. 6.50 in 1976.
CRUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	91 - 49	87	87.90 - 87	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	1977 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,563 MF (+23% vs. 1976).
DUPRANCE	Holding	383 - 124	335	341 - 339.50	9	3.5	35.50 - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77 net consol. consols per share F. 498 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+18%).
EROD S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	485 - 296	475	477 - 474	12	4.4	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Group's 78% investments to represent about 7% of consol. turnover.
EUROMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	65	65 - 65	6	5.8	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Issued 1977 net dividend set at Fr. 3.80 vs. Fr. 3.50 in 1976.
FOST-HENNESSY	Beverag.	400 - 296	335	544 - 540	26	1.6	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	Net dividend of F. 8.40 payable since 10th May.
GORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	23.90 - 15	21	21 - 21	—	7.1	0.59 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Despite 28.90MF deficit in 77, dividend maintained at Fr. 1.50 per share.
GOHNEY-UG-KUHLMANN	Chemicals	95.30 - 62.10	63	90.20 - 90	—	5.6	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st semester 78 consolidated turnover = 14,426 MF (+2% vs. 77).
SA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	503 - 201	492.70	500 - 498	—	2.3	62.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	PSA Peugeot-Citroen to buy Chrysler European operations.
SAFFRANGE (Ca. Fr.)	Petrol	98 - 51.70	91	93 - 92.80	—	6.6	—	5,450	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 6.
SAVOIE	Real order	628 - 458	574	576 - 575	12	3.1	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	726	1977 net dividend (upward of F.30) = F. 10 in 1976 (+11%).
SENE-POLIGN	Chemicals	108.70 - 48.90	103.20	104.30 - 104.30	24	5.8	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	59% of total 77 sales made abroad vs. 57% in 76.
OBECO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	354.90	355 - 355	—	10.2	(not relevant)	25,300	Rarenta shares now listed on leading Swiss exchanges.
SGS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1701	1704 - 1704	24	1.3	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	77 78 turnover (ex-taxes) = 224.11MF vs. 1977.78 net (+17.9%).

* Paris Bourse vs. Steel Monday and Tuesday.

(B) Two months not included

(C) Consolidated.

(Continued on Page 9)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

ECC 04-82	97%	98%	Shell 5-88	90	99	Amisul 7-8-76	137%	139
ECC 7-84	94%	95%	Shell 7-87	96	97	Morgan JP 4-87	181	103
ECS 8-81	99%	100%	Olinger 8-82	99	100	Nobisco 5-8-88	102%	104%

94-56	99%	100%	Genius 14-57	138%	22%
94-57	94%	95%	Genius CV 4-57	107%	13%
94-58	94%	96%	Precision 4-57	100%	27%
94-59	94%	97%	RCA 5-58	81%	53%
94-60	94%	97%	Revlon 4-53	165%	167%
94-61	94%	97%	Revlon 4-57	141%	14%
94-62	94%	97%	Saerry 4-58	99%	101%
94-63	94%	97%	Saubb 4-57	82%	84%
94-64	94%	97%	Texaco 4-58	77	81
94-65	94%	97%	Two 4-58	101%	16%
94-66	94%	97%	Two 4-58	17%	27%
94-67	94%	97%	UnCarb 4-52	90	92
94-68	94%	97%	WarnLamb 4-57	85%	2%
94-69	94%	97%	WarnLamb 4-58	77%	25%

HOME OIL 772-80	100 1/4	101 1/4	AMERICAN 84-86	82 1/2	84 1/2
ICI 84-87	96 1/2	97 1/2	Beatrice 84-91	112	114
IOE Cnda 9-82	102	103	Beatrice 41-92	97 1/2	99 1/2
			Beatrice 41-88	111 1/4	112 1/4

[illegible]

Alvering	16% 17%	22% 24%	LongCo	24% 25%	ScanDt	213-16 41-16	
Amferr	31% 37-16	ElPosEl	11% 11%	LtdStar	15% 16%	ScriptH	52 55
Anadite	6% 6%	ElderBe	7% 8%	LinBest	41% 42%	5000	5000
Anadite		Elchil	7%				

[illegible]

Clark J.L.	52 1/2	34	Raymond	104 1/2	51	Overly	60 1/2	12 1/4	Wardrop	13 1/2	14 1/2
Clow Co	12 1/4	13 1/4	InduNuc	5	5 1/2	OverAir	6 1/2	6 1/2	WightWa	23 1/4	23 1/4
Colt Vent	2 1/4	2 1/4	InfraInd	3	3 1/2	PCAInj	13 1/4	13 1/4	Weldm	2 1/2	2 1/4

58%	Comes	39% 28%	WagnMa	7%	3%
7%	POOR	24% 25	WattCa	3%	2%
14%	Pouley*	5% 10	WtrMa	4	4%
3%	PearlH	11% 12%	WinnE	30%	1
1%	PenaEnt	14% 17	WoodLot	26%	27%
27%	PeterlH	5% 28	WwEng	6%	7
4 12%	Petrolit	41 47	WyrphtW	6%	7%
18%	Pettibon	21% 22%	ZienUtr	35%	36%

Report of the Board of Directors

Highlights

(000 US Dollars)
2,427,545 (+21.7%)
4,818,260 (+20.3%)
(000 US Dollars)
592,790
949,764
178,757
771,007
111,536

Expenditure	266,600
-------------	---------

renders	379,418	
nces	217,213	
nt expenses	262,507	
	7,470	
		26,182
		(Dollars)
		1.59
		0.69

Part of the profit of the 1977 balance sheet of the Parent Company, i.e. 115 million dollars, has been allocated to the parent company.

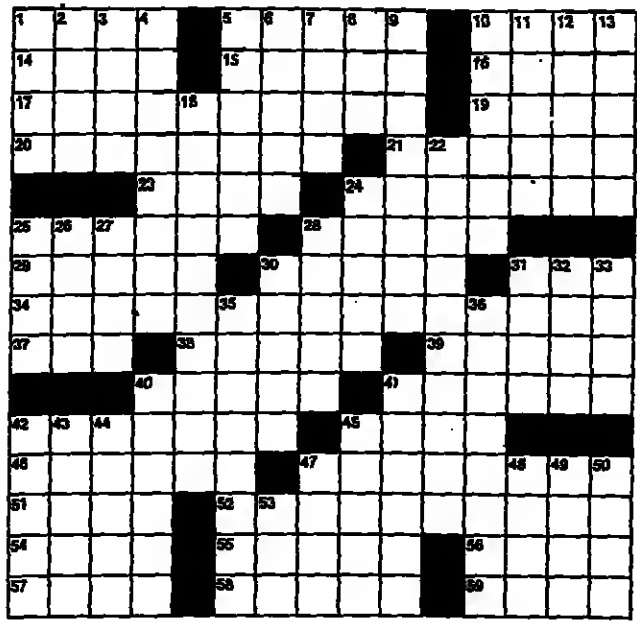
Chairman: Mr. E. Randone, Vice Director: Mr. C. De Benedetti, Vice-Chairmen have been re-elected and Mr. E. Dusi have been

representative, has been appointed Central Manager.

(continued)

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Swiss painter: 1879-1940
5 Tallow sources
10 Porsena
14 Ensuing
15 Visual
16 Lavation seed
17 Nevil Shute book (with 34 and 52)
18 Across, a summer observation)
19 Ray Guy specialty
20 Last place, in sports
21 "Purple Dust" playwright
23 Incursion
24 Dean Martin, frequently
25 Open to view
28 Medical measurement
29 Violinist Stern
30 Tropic source
31 Pace
34 Sky formation
37 Rhode Island
38 Whittled
39 Stage designer
40 Storied pachyderm

DOWN

- 41 Genuflects
42 Without being spoken
43 Black-fin snapper
46 Orbital extremity
47 Line drive
51 "The King and I" sound effect
52 Loses purposely
54 Yea
55 "Mother ——" Kipling
58 Zeno of —
59 Rigel or Altair
58 Hamburger serving
59 Mail

DOWN

- 1 Handle of a sort
2 Yakutsk's river
3 Second phones: Abbr.
4 Exceedingly
5 "Amel!"
6 Bowl over
7 Coup d'—
8 Nervous twitch
9 Like a Ph.D.
10 Digestive enzyme
11 Parched
12 Actress Taylor
13 Wanton deity

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	27	81	Fair
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Cloudy	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
BIRMING	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	18	64	Overcast
BERLIN	20	68	Showers	NEW YORK	31	88	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	29	84	Fair	OSLO	17	63	Rain
BUDAPEST	28	82	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	20	68	Showers
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Fair	TEHRAN	-	n/a	-
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	28	82	Showers	TOKYO	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	64	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Fair
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	70	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WARSAW	21	70	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	70	Overcast
LISBON	26	79	Fair	ZURICH	19	64	Cloudy
LONDON	20	68	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

(Yesterdays' readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 17, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following margin of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the DFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Boarder	SP 70.70	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 57.54
(d) Canbor	SP 60.80	(w) Treasury Int. (AEI) F.	SP 11.81
(d) Eurobor	SP 60.80	(w) Austral. Select F.	SP 11.56
(d) Stockbor	SP 71.80	(w) Convert. Bond Fd. Int. A.	SP 10.35
BANQUE VON ERNST & Co. Ltd.		(w) CAMIT	SP 10.35
(d) CSP Fund	SP 15.89	(d) Capital Retirement	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 15.89	(d) Convert. Bond Fd. Int. A.	SP 10.35
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 15.89	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. (C) Ltd.		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Int'l High Interest Tr.	SP 15.89	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) High Interest Tr.	SP 15.89	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Capital Int'l Fd. A.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Convertible Capital Fd.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
CROCI SUISSE		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Canbor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) CSP Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Canbor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Fidelity Div. Inv. Tr.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
JAROINE FLEMING		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Jaroline Invest. Fund	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Jaroline East Asia	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
LLOYDS INT. MGT. PO Box 179 GENEVA 11		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Lloyds Int'l Value	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
SOPRO GROUPE GENEVA		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Sopro S.W. R. Est.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(w) Sopro S.W. R. Est.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
SWISS BANK CORP.		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) American-Vol.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Canbor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Amco U.S. Sh.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Bond Invest.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Canbor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Canbor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) Eurobor	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 10.35	(d) DCF	SP 10.35

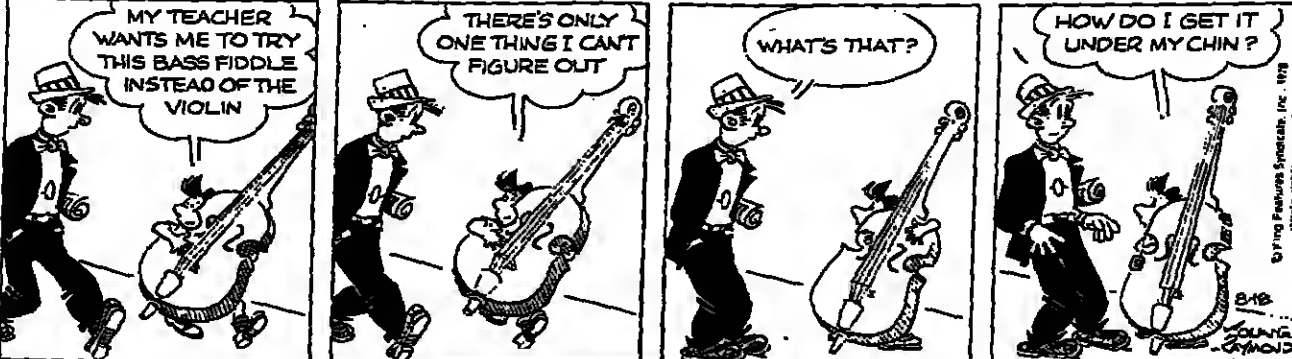
PEANUTS



B.C.



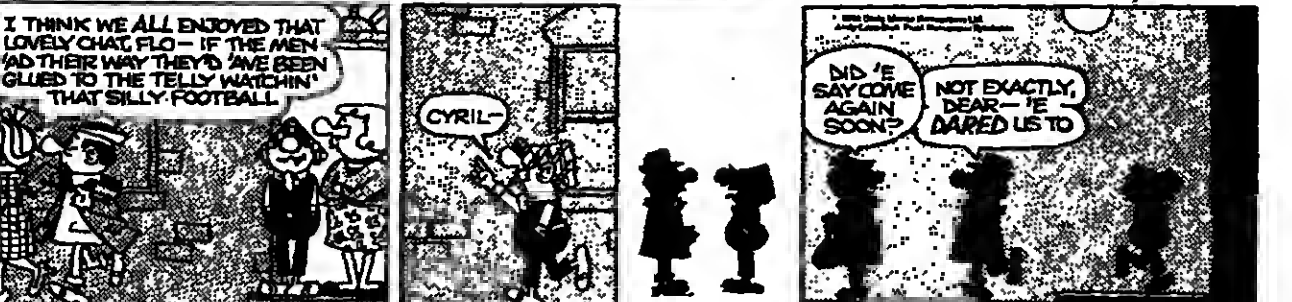
BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



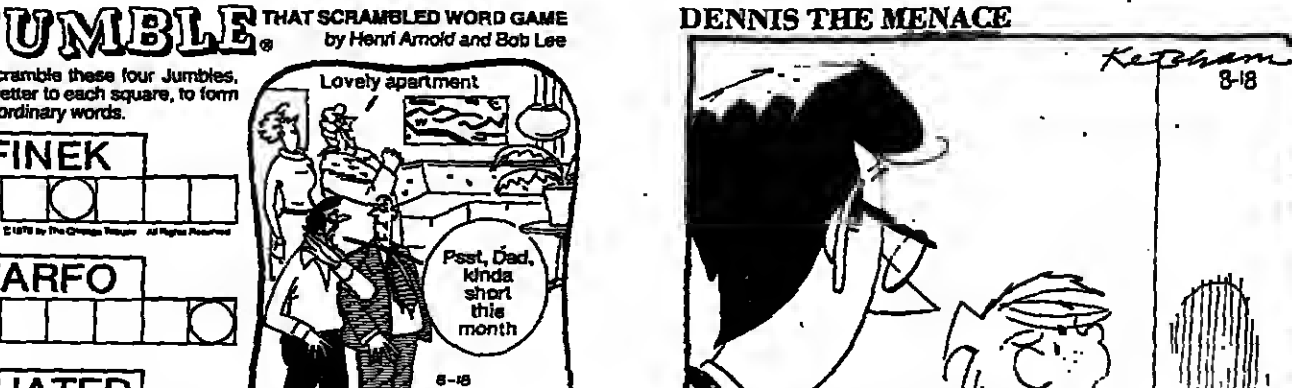
REX MORGAN M.D.



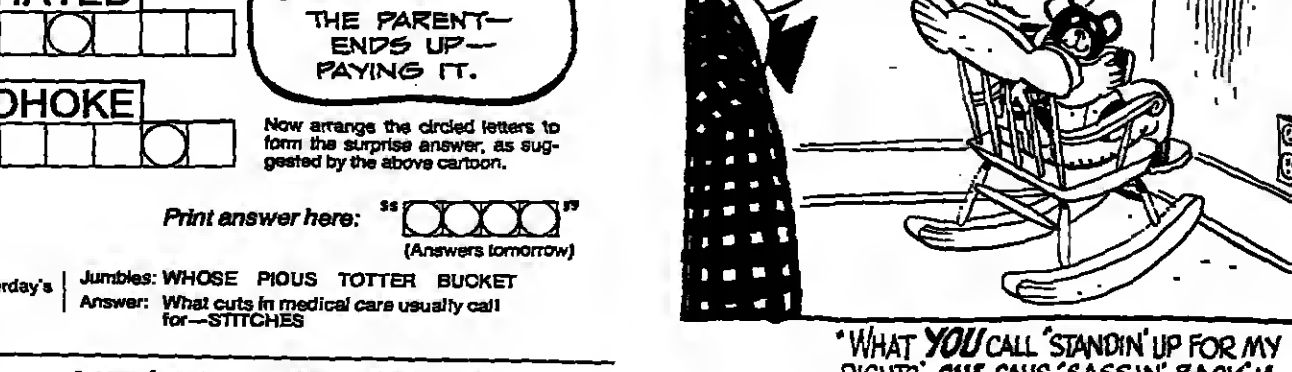
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

RUSKIN

By Quentin Bell, George Braziller, 164 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN the Labor Party first emerged in England in 1906 as a political power, it was said, according to Quentin Bell, that "the book which had exerted the greatest influence on the members of this young party was 'Unto This Last' [of Ruskin]." Bell continues: "I have questioned a veteran of the movement who doubts whether any of them had in fact read it. Perhaps they had not; but the mere fact that they felt that they ought to have done so is significant."

This passage is typical of Bell's championing of Ruskin. It also describes my own situation: I had read and heard quite a bit about Ruskin, but had never taken up any one of his books and read it straight through. I felt that I ought to have done so and I hoped that Bell's "Ruskin" would spur me on.

Quite the contrary. After finishing this study, I am confirmed in my disinclination. While Bell's attitude toward Ruskin is that of "with all your faults, I love you still," I now feel as unforgiving toward Ruskin as he did toward Constable, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, Caravaggio, Whistler and hundreds of others. The net effect of Bell's book, which is intended as a panegyric, is to leave me wondering how Ruskin ever exerted any influence at all.

To give him his due, Ruskin championed Turner, though in a way that made even that gentleman uneasy, and he could sometimes paint a lovely picture with words himself. After that, all I can discover to his credit in Bell's book is this: Ruskin tried to buy an Alp; he gave money to anyone who could find an affective story of hardship; finding a little girl who had scowled at him, Ruskin bought her a field; he put his money where his mouth was and tried to found a utopia of modest peasants who were to be ruled by the local gentry, an experiment that was not so much noble as it was a pleasant piece of silliness.

Ruskin changed his mind so often about art that I formed a picture of him as sticking out his tongue at his bathroom mirror every morning and, according to his opinions, He began by saying that good art requires good men in a good society. These men must also have good intentions, for bad intentions will never make good art — a position that eliminates an even larger number of writers than painters.

That Ruskin was able to embrace such notions, Bell suggests, was the result of his grotesquely overprotected childhood and youth, during which his mother accompanied him all through college. Apparently impotent, Ruskin seems to have turned a thwarted sexuality upon painting. As Bell puts it, he felt that it was a critic's job not only to extol, but also to punish. There is a note of hysteria in many of Ruskin's exhortations that again leaves me puzzled that anyone could take him seriously.

Bell's own theory of criticism is peculiarly suited to Ruskin's. He holds that it doesn't matter whether a critic is right or wrong. All the ideal critic needs is "to feel intensely about works of art" and to have "the power rightly and fully to express his emotions." "The correct principles and theory and so on are in fact superfluous. All that matters is that burning sincerity and that golden voice."

I can go a small distance here with Bell: I agree that an intensely felt opinion, powerfully expressed, may — even when wrong — sometimes illuminate a work in a perverse way. But this is not the same as elevating such an accident

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

First Lady Urges Private Support Of Public plans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — In a move to increase her political visibility, Rosalynn Carter is shifting her duties to urging the private sector to become involved in community programs, her press secretary said.

The shift includes a reorganization of Mrs. Carter's White House offices — including the departure of a deputy press secretary — and a stepped up travel agenda beginning in the fall.

"We are reorganizing to better meet Mrs. Carter's needs at this time," said Mary Hoyt, her spokeswoman.

She said that the first lady will take on "a very ambitious schedule and travel across the country to encourage the private sector to be involved in community programs," Mrs. Carter also "will be heavily involved in making the District of Columbia a model city," she said.

She conceded that "in the process there are also painful changes," a reference to the fact that Ann Anderson, a deputy spokeswoman, had her job eliminated. Two positions will be devoted to advancing and scheduling the first lady's trips.

Violence on U.S. TV

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 — U.S. network television is still top-heavy with offensive and violent programming despite efforts to force a clean-up of prime-time shows, officials of the national Parent-Teacher Association have charged. Leaders of the Chicago-based organization said that they expected better quality programming this fall, but they renewed warnings that the would challenge station licenses and pressure advertisers on objectionable programs if things did not improve.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As a study of the diagram will show, the normal 6-2 heart fit runs into a disastrous trump break, but four spades, with a 5-2 fit, has a chance.

North-South succeeded in avoiding hearts, and reached four spades after the sequence of one spade, two hearts, three clubs, three hearts, three spades, four spades. The defense led diamonds, and continued the suit. South led a heart, and was not hurt when West ruffed and led a club. The declarer was able to win, draw trumps, and take a finesse against West's club jack to make 10 tricks.

In the replay, North-South reached four hearts after the sequence shown. One club was Precision, strong and artificial. After the positive response of one heart, North was asked to describe his general strength and heart quality in steps. The rest of the auction was natural, and North was about to go down two tricks or so to four hearts. But East decided to be greedy and doubled.

South worked out that the hearts must be breaking badly. He retreated to four no-trump, and redoubled when East doubled again. A diamond lead would have been best for the defense, but West had little

clue and led a spade. South ran his spades and then led to the club king in dummy.

When the queen appeared on his right, it was an easy matter to duck a club to West. It was then simple to bring home 10 tricks with five spades, three clubs and one trick in each red suit.

NORTH			
♠ 87	♥ A7653	♦ A652	♣ K62
WEST			
♠ 843	♥ 1098	♦ A543	♣ Q
SOUTH (D)			
♠ AKQJ10	♥ A2	♦ K8	♣ A1097
EAST			
♠ 1098	♥ 76543	♦ 1098	♣ 76543

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♣, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

Expos Win on Fryman's 1-Hitter

Giants Topple From First Position

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (AP) — Oodric Fryman pitched a one-hitter and Larry Parrish drove in a single and a triple in the ninth inning last night as the Montreal Expos edged San Francisco, 1-0, dropping the Giants out of first place in the National League West.

Fryman (7-7) gave up a single to Fred Evans in the second, walked two batters and struck out on the way to his fourth consecutive game of the season. Fryman, 33, joined Montreal to early one, threw the second one-hitter in his career. He one-hit the Mets on May 3, 1975.

Vida Blue (16-6) gave up only one hit, walked four and struck out eight.

The Expos got to Blue in the ninth when Tony Perez hit a one-out single and scored one out later. Parrish's triple to center. The hit between Clark and Larry

Herdon and deflected to the wall of Clark's outstretched glove. Herdon bobbled the ball at the wall and Parrish went into third standing up.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 2

At Philadelphia, Reggie Smith hit a third-inning grand slam home to support the six-hit pitching of Rookie Bob Welch, lifting Los Angeles to a 5-2 triumph over the Phillies and into first place in the National League West. Smith connected off loser Jim Kaat, 6-5, to enable Welch to post his fifth victory in as many decisions. The right-hander scattered six hits, struck out five and walked two on route to his second complete game.

Braves 9, Cubs 0

At Chicago, Phil Niekro posted his 19th career victory with a three-

hitter and Jeff Burroughs and Joe Nolan hit sixth-inning homers as Atlanta defeated the Cubs, 9-0. Niekro (15-12) and loser Mike Krukow (5-1) each gave up only two hits through five innings.

Mariners 7, Orioles 5

At Seattle, Leon Roberts drove in five runs with a two-run homer in the first inning and a three-run shot in the fifth to give the Mariners a 7-5 victory over Baltimore. Roberts, acquired from Houston in an off-season trade, hit both his 19th and 20th home runs with two outs.

Tigers 2, Indians 0

At Detroit, Jack Billingham scattered seven singles and posted his fourth shutout in his last six starts last night as the Tigers defeated Cleveland, 2-0. Billingham seemed to get stronger as the game progressed, retiring 15 in a row beginning in the fourth inning. The triumph was Billingham's eighth straight and improved his record to 13-5.

Astros 4, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, Knickerbocker Joe Niekro pitched a six-hitter and Art Howe hit two run-scoring singles to lead Houston past the Cardinals, 4-2. Niekro (10-9) struck out five and walked one. He lost his shutout in the eighth on George Hendrick's 14th home run, a two-run shot.

Pirates 13, Reds 2

At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit the fifth and sixth homers of his last seven games to lead the Pirates to a 13-2 victory over Cincinnati and helped John Candelaria to his first victory in more than a month. Parker gave Pittsburgh a 2-0 lead with a two-run homer in the first off Cincinnati starter Bill Bonham (9-3). Cincinnati, which has lost 7 of 9 games, tied the score on Vic Correll's two-run single in the fourth.

Red Sox 4, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Boston scored twice in the top of the ninth inning with the aid of three California errors to beat the Angels, 4-2. George Scott opened the Boston ninth by coaxing a walk off loser Nolan Ryan (6-11). Ryan then bobbled Ryan's sacrifice bunt, allowing Scott to go to second and Hobson to reach first. Rick Burleson popped a bunt to Ryan — who threw to first base, attempting to double off Hobson. The ball got away from Bobby Grich and rolled into the Red Sox dugout, allowing Scott to score and Hobson to go to third. Jerry Remy, who had his 19th game hitting streak broken, laid down a squeeze bunt to score Hobson and was safe when first baseman Don Baylor made a poor throw to Grich covering first.

Yankees 5, A's 3

At Oakland, Calif., Bucky Dent hit his fourth home run leading off the seventh inning, breaking a 3-3 tie as New York and Catfish Hunter beat the A's, 5-3. Hunter (7-4) won his fifth game since coming off the disabled list July 17. The veteran right-hander worked six innings, allowing seven hits. Sparky Lyle came on to pitch the final three innings for his eighth save.

White Sox 6, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Claudell Washington singled, doubled and tripled and scored three times as Chicago beat the Rangers, 6-2. Rob Baumgardner got the victory in his major league debut. He allowed only five hits, struck out two and walked four in the sixth inning he worked before yielding to Lerrin LeGrow in the seventh.

Brewers 3, Blue Jays 1

At Milwaukee, Paul Molitor's two-run home run capped a three-run seventh inning as the Brewers beat Toronto, 3-1, for a doubleheader sweep. Milwaukee won the first game, 8-1, as a two-run homer and an RBI single by Robin Yount, a solo homer and RBI double by Larry Hise and a bases-empty homer by Charlie Moore backed Mike Caldwell's six-hit pitching.

Twins 5, Royals 1

Royals 11, Twins 7

At Bloomington, Minn., George Brett's three-run homer in the seventh inning capped a four-run outburst and gave Kansas City an 11-7 victory over the Twins and a split

of their doubleheader. In the opener, Glenn Adams and Rod Carew each drove in two runs as Minnesota won, 5-1.

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Expos' Dave Cash leaps over Giants' Mike Ivie in finishing a double play Wednesday.

National League Again Rejects Designated Hitter

Realignment Into 3 Baseball Divisions Is Studied

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17 (AP) — National League owners are still opposed to the designated hitter in baseball, but realignment of the American and National leagues into three divisions remains a possibility.

National League owners voted 9-3 yesterday at major league baseball's summer meeting to reject

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	PF	PA
Ottawa	4	1	8	7
Montreal	3	2	8	8
Toronto	3	2	11	15
Hamilton	1	4	16	14

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	PF	PA
British Columbia	4	1	17	8
Calgary	3	2	12	12
Edmonton	2	3	15	18
Saskatchewan	0	5	8	16

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES

Edmonton at Toronto 7:30
Calgary vs. Winnipeg 7:30

Jefferson, T. Murphy (at and Carano) Caldwell

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'We Believe in Him'

New Coach of Rams Curbs Allen Policies

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Although Carroll Rosenbloom was pointed in his denial, the old axiom of professional team sports applied once more: You can't fire the players, but you can fire the coach. After Rosenbloom, an active owner in the National Football League for a quarter of a century, dismissed George Allen as coach of the Los Angeles Rams, he said: "The players do not help me fire him. But the circumstances belie the statement with regard to both Allen and his successor, Ray Malavasi."

To many of the Rams, Allen came off as the bad guy. Malavasi, the good guy, Jack Youngblood, the all-pro defensive end and team leader, said of the new coach: "We'll do anything for Ray Malavasi. We believe in him." Allen was not mentioned.

The 48-year-old Malavasi, a football coach for 23 years but a head coach for only one season, has the task of reassembling the

shattered Ram team, and he probably will be quite good at it.

He has been a popular member of the Ram staff since 1973, chiefly as coordinator of the defense, which is the heart of this talented squad. A native of Clifton, N.J., Malavasi was recruited for the U.S. Military Academy, where his first college coach turned out to be Vince Lombardi, who coached the Army line for Earl (Red) Blaik.

But Malavasi was discharged in 1951 along with 90 other cadets, most of them football players, for violations of the academy honor code. He had helped others cope with an engineering examination. A guard, Malavasi finished his playing career at Mississippi State and first reached pro football in 1962 with the Broncos at Denver, where he was head coach for the last 12 games of the 1966 season.

Malavasi, an easy, outgoing coach, immediately curbed Allen's five-hour practices, opened up the pre-dinner period from half an hour to one hour — a period that many players use for beer consumption — and reinstalled his 1977 defenses.

Resisted Allen

He also reinstalled Isiah Robertson, the all-pro linebacker, to the starting lineup, saying: "We always felt the players were up to the season with are the people you start off with."

Robertson was one of those Rams who resisted that Allen's ways from the start, or even before the start. When rumors reached Tampa, Fla., where the Pro Bowl squads were practicing last January, that Allen might be the successor to Chuck Knox as head coach of the Rams, Robertson said: "If he's coming, I'm going."

Malavasi is also not going to buck the Ram system of delegation of authority, unlike his predecessor. Apart from alienating the players, Allen failed with the Rams because he did not abide by Rosenbloom's rules concerning areas of responsibility. George wanted the total control he enjoyed in Washington, and he also alienated the general manager, Don Klosterman, by convincing Rosenbloom to make a trade that Klosterman viewed as disadvantageous.

That was the exchange that brought Eddie Brown, a kick-return runner, from the Redskins for two promising young guards, Donnie Hickman and Jeff Williams, plus two future draft choices.

'Fair Chance'

In reflection, Rosenbloom said that Allen, to be successful, needed to be both coach and general manager. The owner added: "George is right. I didn't give him a fair chance."

Someone else probably will. Allen's won-loss percentage in 11 seasons in the NFL is .690; he has never had a losing season, and seven of his teams qualified for the playoffs.

Ed Hookstratten, his attorney who also happens to be counsel for the Rams, may have to wait a season to find Allen another job. Meanwhile Allen's feelings are hurt.

"I feel empty, like someone has cut out my heart," he said. His \$200,000 annual salary through 1980 is guaranteed, although the Rams will probably want to make an adjustment, especially if Allen is hired by another team.

Bobick Wins By Knockout

NANUET, N.Y., Aug. 17 (AP) — Heavyweight contender Duane Bobick landed a series of punishing body blows followed by a right hook to the cheek of Jerry Thompson on route to a controversial second-round knockout last night.

Thompson appeared to get up when referee Joe Santarpia's count reached 10, but Santarpia ruled that Thompson's glove was still on the canvas at the end of the count and the fight was over in 2:22.

The knockout was the 36th of Bobick's five-year career and lifted his record to 42-2. Ranked ninth by the World Boxing Association, the 27-year-old is in the first stages of a comeback under new management.

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